File No. 2 - R/Secret/3/46

Collection No.

19 46.

Political Department

Returned to Secretariat

Pros. Serial Nos. Conf

Subject.

Preliminary discussions for Setting up a constitutional-making Body — Participation of States.

Interviews with the Cabinet Delegation

Previous References.

Later References.

No.681/2.

The Viceroy's House,
New Delhi.
29th January 1946.

[illegible]

My dear Sir Conrad,

During his interview with H.E. this morning, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes raised the following points, which H.E. would like to discuss with you on Thursday:-

(1) Peace celebrations in London.

(2) Election of Pro-Chancellor.

(3) Representation of Princes on preliminary. constitutional discussions.

(4) Recognition of unofficial Committee of larger States.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- I.D.Scott.

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield,
KCIE., CSI., MC.

P.54-2/46

Confidential/Urgent

Bhopal.
13th February, 1946

My dear Sir Conrad

The question of the method by which representatives of States may be associated with the proposed Constitution-making-Body was considered at the meetings of the Princes held in Delhi preceding the Chamber Session. It was considered premature to express any opinions at this stage until fuller information was available in regard to the strength, powers and composition of the proposed Body. It was desired, however, that the quarters concerned may be requested to give the Chancellor officially sufficient time to consult the Standing Committee in this matter before final decisions are taken. This letter is being addressed for that purpose.

Yours sincerely,
Jaisimhalal

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield KCIE.
Political Adviser to H.E. the Crown Representative,
New Delhi.

-3-

Top Secret.

New Delhi,
15th January 1946.

417 D.S.(R)

Please refer to your top secret letter of the 3rd Jany 1946 enclosing a copy of a letter from His Excellency to the Secy of State dated the 27th December and a copy of the enclosures. I have discussed informally with the Chancellor the question of the representation of States at the Preliminary Conference. It will be difficult to distribute the proposed representation amongst States, either individually or in groups, without giving rise to a protest; and the Chancellor is inclined to agree with me that it would be preferable to choose nine persons, in such a way as to ensure that an all round representation is secured. I think this could be done in consultation with the Chancellor nearer the time. The list of nine persons would include some one from Hyderabad and Mysore, and the selection of the rest would be based on personal qualifications and regional distribution, e.g.:

Sir Mirza Ismail, or
Mr Panikkar .. (Rajputana),
Sir C.P.Ramaswamier (Madras States),
Sir B.L.Mitter (Baroda),
Sir Joseph Bhore, (Central India),
Sir Sultan Ahmed (Chancellor's Secretariat),
Mr A.P.Pattani (Western India),
and some one to represent the smaller units.

If His Excellency agrees, I could make a final list for his consideration when the time comes for the issue of invitations.

G.E.B.Abell,Esq.,OBE,
P.S.V., New Delhi.

D.184-R/46

TOP SECRET

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE.
NEW DELHI.

592/30

15th January 1946

My dear Sir Conrad

Thank you for your letter of today about the representation of States at the Preliminary Conference. H.E. provisionally agrees with your proposals, and after I have made sure that Reforms Commissioner sees no snag, the Secy. of State will be informed.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B.Abell)

The Hon'ble
Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE.,CSI.,MC.

5

-5- D.No.20-R/46

TOP SECRET

New Delhi, 18.2.46.

Confd

My dear Corfield,

I enclose for your information extracts from my correspondence with Abell about the association of Indian States in H.E.'s preliminary discussions with representatives of Provincial Legislatures and of Indian States in regard to the formation of a Constitution-making body. You will remember I had a talk with you on this matter on Saturday last.

P/E 6 infra

Yours sincerely,

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield,
KCIE., CSI., MC.

-6-

R.No.26-R/46

Extract from TOP SECRET letter No.592/30 d/14-2-46 from H.E.V.

II

* * *

3. H.E. would also like your advice on paragraph 2 after consultation with Political Department.

Para.2 of the Secretary of State's letter dated 7-2-1946 referred to above.

As regards the actual representation of the States, with which your present letter deals, I have little comment to make on your suggestions and feel that the selection of States representatives should be in your hands, in consultation of course with your Political Adviser. I would however venture to make two tentative points for your consideration. First, are you satisfied that it is possible to do without any representation of Kashmir and of the not unimportant group of Sikh and other Punjab States? I should have thought, particularly if the consideration of Pakistan is likely to be in the foreground, that it is only fair to make contact at the outset with someone qualified to speak for the northern Indian States. Secondly, the Nawab of Bhopal, in his dual capacity, seems to be rather heavily represented by this inclusion in your list of both Bhore and Sultan Ahmed; but I daresay that you may feel it politically desirable to be generous in this respect.

I

Copy of TOP SECRET letter No.592/30 d/19-1-46 from H.E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State.

With my letter No.592/30 of the 27th December I sent a note on the composition of the Preliminary Conference and in this note it was stated that the proportion for the representation of the States in the conference on a population basis would be 9 and that the actual distribution of the seats was under consideration.

2. Corfield has discussed this point informally with the Chancellor. It will be difficult to distribute seats among the States either individually or in groups without giving rise to protest; and the Chancellor was inclined to agree with Corfield that it would be preferable to choose 9 persons in such a way as to ensure that there was satisfactory all-round representation. Corfield thinks this could be done in consultation with the Chancellor nearer the time.

3. The list of 9 persons would include someone from Hyderabad and Mysore, and the selection of the rest would be based on personal qualifications and regional distribution e.g.

Sir Mirza Ismail or Mr.Panikkar	- Rajputana;
Sir C.P.Ramaswami Aiyar	- Madras States;
Sir B.L.Mitter	- Baroda;
Sir Joseph Bhore	- Central India;
Sir Sultan Ahmed	- Chancellor's Secretariat;
Mr.A.P.Pattani	- Western India;

and someone to represent the smaller units.

4. I think this will be the right way to arrange the representation of the States in the Preliminary Conference

Extract from TOP SECRET letter d/16-2-46 from Reforms Commissioner to P.S.V.

* * *

8. I have consulted Corfield as regards the States' representation at these discussions. He told me that the suggestion which H.E. had made to the Secretary of State in his letter of the 19th January was purely tentative and that he would take note of the points taken by the Sec. of State and bear them in mind when he makes his final recommendations to H.E.

D. No. 211-R/46 (8

TOP SECRET

5(4).

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE,
NEW DELHI.

16th February 1946

My dear Sir Conrad,

I meant to tell you this morning that an announcement will be made on Tuesday that the Secretary of State and two other Ministers will visit India at the end of March. I enclose for your personal information a copy of the communique.

2. H.E. wonders whether the Chancellor should be informed the day before? The only persons we are informing, apart from yourself, are Governors and the Secretary and Member of Information & Broadcasting Department.

3. I shall be grateful for your advice about the Chancellor.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B.Abell)

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE., CSI., MC.

TOP SECRET

The House will recall that on 19th September 1945 on his return to India after discussions with HMG the Viceroy made a statement of policy in course of which he outlined the positive steps to be taken immediately after Central and Provincial elections, to promote in conjunction with the Leaders of Indian opinion the early realisation of full self-government in India. These steps include - (1) Preparatory discussions with elected representatives of British India and with Indian States in order to secure widest measure of agreement as to method of framing a constitution:

(2) the setting up of a Constitution Making Body; and

(3) the bringing into being of an Executive Council having support of main Indian parties.

The elections at the Centre were held at the end of last year and in some of the Provinces they are also over and responsible Governments are in process of formation. In other Provinces polling dates are spread over the next few weeks. With the approach of the end of the electoral campaign HMG have been considering most fruitful method of giving effect to programme to which I have referred.

In view of paramount importance not only to India and to British Commonwealth but to peace of world of a successful outcome of discussions with Leaders of Indian opinion HMG have decided with approval of His Majesty the King to send out to India a special Mission of Cabinet Ministers consisting of the Secretary of State for India, President of the Board of Trade and First Lord of the Admiralty to act in association with Viceroy in this matter. This decision has full concurrence of Lord Wavell.

I feel sure that the House will give its support and goodwill to Ministers and to the Viceroy in carrying out a task in which the future of 400,000,000 people and crucial issues both for India and world will be at stake.

5(6)

Top Secret. New Delhi,
17th Febry 1946.

5 n(5a) Please refer to your top secret letter of the 16th instant about the Secy of State's visit.

As there is not now time to inform the more important Rulers, I think in this case it would be as well not to inform the Chancellor only in advance. But, if there is time to make a small change in the communique, I hope you can ensure the insertion of the word 'British' between the words 'main' and 'Indian' at the end of the first paragraph.

G.E.B.Abell, Esq., OBE,
P.S.V., New Delhi.

No. 592/34. D.No.212-R/46

TOP SECRET

The Viceroy's House.
New Delhi.

5 (c)

18th February 1946

My dear Sir Conrad, S no 56)

Thank you for your letter of yesterday which I have shown to H.E.

2. H.E. agrees that we should not inform the Chancellor in advance about the announcement.

3. He has considered whether he should telegraph asking for the amendment you mention in the announcement, but he feels that the term "main Indian parties" at the end of para 1 is clear enough in the context and he does not think it necessary at this late stage to try to secure an alteration.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B.Abell)

The Hon'ble
Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE., CSI., MC.

D. No. 213-R/46

CYPHER TELEGRAM (OTP) TOP SECRET

From - Secretary of State 513-S.
To - Viceroy
No. 4100.
Dated & recd 27th Feb., 1946 (TOO 0045, TOR 1000).

I M M E D I A T E.

Superintendent Series. Top Secret. Following are Delegations tentative ideas as to initial programme of interviews. We should be glad of your comments and advice.

2. We should have a formal courtesy meeting with Executive Council soon after our arrival. We should not be in a position to tell them more than that we propose in opening interviews to take soundings and explore possibilities. We should of course invite your Council's views.

3. We should like if possible to meet Provincial Governors. We realise that it may not be possible for some of them to leave their Provinces while Ministries are being formed but we hope that most of them can come over for a night in second half of first week.

4. I have had your letter suggesting desirability of a formal Conference but I think you will agree that in first stage we shall do best to see one or two individuals at a time. We should like your advice on precisely whom this should be and order of interviews but these are our provisional ideas - (a) Provincial Prime Ministers and Leaders of Opposition by Provinces in approximate order of importance as far as Ministry making permits (b) representatives of Congress (c) representatives of Muslim League (d) representatives of Sikhs and Depressed Classes (e) representatives of Chamber of Princes possibly Diwans (f) representatives of Minor Minorities e.g. Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians (g) other recognised representative persons e.g. Labour, All-India Women's Conference, Sapru and Jayakar.

5. The last three categories could be interleaved with one another. We would not propose to invite M.N. Roy unless he asks to see us. We may have to see some of the big States representatives separately.

At Cripps Mission some embarrassment resulted from short notice given that particular people would be invited. It seems therefore desirable to work out a programme and give adequate warning on this occasion.

ECS/EJFM.
592/34.

CYPHER TELEGRAM (OTP). TOP SECRET.
518-S.

From - Viceroy
To - Secretary of State
No. 518-S.
Dated 3rd March, 1946 (TOD 2300 hours).

I M M E D I A T E.

Top Secret. Your telegram No. 4100 dated 27th February. Programme of interviews for Cabinet Ministers. I agree that the Ministers should meet the Executive Council as soon as they arrive in Delhi. They will expect and deserve more than a formal courtesy meeting.

2. Though Governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, UP and Bihar may be busy with Ministry-making in last week of March, I think all Governors could come for a single night.

3. I suggest following order of interviews:-

(a) Prime Ministers and Leaders of Opposition in Punjab, Sind, Assam, and NWFP 8

(b) Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes 1

(c) Congress: Gandhi, Azad and Nehru, and possibly Patel and Rajendra Prasad 5

(d) Muslim League - Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan ... 2

(e) States - Diwans, perhaps half a dozen to be selected by Political Adviser after consultation with the Chancellor. Another Ruler as representative of smaller States may be suggested by Chancellor ... 6

(f) Sikhs - Master Tara Singh 1

(g) Selection of representatives of Depressed Classes presents difficulty. Only body which is fighting elections against the Congress is Scheduled Castes Federation of which Ambedkar is the moving spirit. The President of the Federation is Swaraj. If he is interviewed, it may be necessary to see a Scheduled Castes representative who belongs to Congress 2

(h) Political leaders from provinces where elections are not complete, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, UP, Bihar, CP and Orissa: two from each - Names would be proposed after consultation with Governors 14

(i) Smaller minorities -
Anglo-Indians - Frank Anthony
Indian Christians - Maharaj Singh
Europeans - C.P. Lawson 3

(j) Other recognised representatives -
Labour - N.M. Joshi, General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress and Mrs. Maniben Kara, President, Indian Federation of Labour. Latter is also nominated member of Indian Legislative Assembly 2

Women - Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President, All-India Women's Conference 1

I suggest that in addition to Sapru and Jayakar, Aga Khan might also be invited 2

Total 4

4. The Central Legislature will be in session till first week of April and we should not ignore it completely. The Ministers would have already seen Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan, Leader and Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party. In addition they might see Sarat Bose who is the Leader of the Congress Party, and Griffiths, Leader of the European Group. From the Council of State I suggest Kunzru and Hossain Imam. There is no effective Congress party in Council of State but Kunzru is most representative Hindu. Hossain Imam leads Muslim League party.

5. Formal interviews according to list in para. 3 might take place from 10 to one each day giving one hour to each from 1st to 17th April excluding Sunday the 7th. For these formal interviews I should sit with you. This was practice during Montague-Chelmsford negotiations. Informal interviews could take place at other times of day.

6. Thus outline of programme would be - March 24th to 31st - Preliminary discussions. Governors present on perhaps 28th and 29th.

April 1st-17th. Formal interviews each morning as in para. 3.

7. If you agree I will have provisional invitations issued and warn Governors.

(Copies sent to Reforms Commissioner, Home Member and Polad).

EJTM.
MEC/34.

(8) O. No. 24-R/45

(4 pp)

1946

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
REFORMS COMMISSIONER.

ew Delhi, 15.3.46.

Extract from telegram 4782 of 7th March from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.

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6. Time-table. Programme of interviews suggested in your 518 seems to us generally satisfactory except that we should allow full morning each for interviews with Congress and Muslim League and perhaps less than an hour for some of the less important. We of course agree that you would be with us at these interviews. We would like if possible to expedite programme by taking at least one interview each day in afternoon between 5 and 7. We should like those you name to attend for Congress and Muslim League provided you are satisfied that we can nominate who should come from Congress and Muslim League. Is it really necessary for us to see all these people separately. I should think a considerable amount of time could be saved by grouping them and leave this to your discretion. Grateful if you would issue advance warning to those concerned of approximate dates at which we shall wish to see them. On this programme we should reach decisive phase by 17th April and would hope to conclude proceedings in another month. It seems unlikely you will be able to finalise the new Executive until main issues are settled so that we should hope that you would be able to form it in May. I hope your colleagues can be persuaded to hold fort effectively until then.

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(17)

TOP SECRET

New Delhi, 12th March'46.

My dear Abell,

Please refer to your letter No.593/34, dated the 9th March regarding the draft programme of interviews. I suggest the following groupings:--

Group (a)

The Prime Ministers of Assam and N.W.F.P. could come together; so could the Leaders of the Opposition in these two Provinces. In Sind and Punjab, however, the Premiers and the Leaders of the Opposition will have to be seen individually.

Group (c)

Congress may nominate Azad as its sole representative. In that case there will be no room for Gandhi, Nehru, Patel and Rajendra Prasad who may have to be interviewed separately.

Group (d)

Similarly, Jinnah may be nominated as sole representative to interview H.E. and the Cabinet Ministers on behalf of the Muslim League. Liaquat Ali Khan may have to be interviewed separately.

Group (e)

The representatives of the Chamber of Princes could be seen together, and the others interviewed individually.

Group (h)

The Prime Ministers of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa could be seen together, and similarly the Leaders of the Opposition in these Provinces could also be clubbed together. The Premier and the Leader of the Opposition in Bengal will have to be seen separately.

18)

2. I presume you will take necessary steps to warn the persons concerned about their interviews.

3. There has been a good deal of speculation in the Press about the programme of the Cabinet Ministers, and I think we should put out something authoritative through Iyengar as early as we can. I have mentioned this to Scott.

Yours sincerely,

sd/- V.P.Menon.

G.E.H.Abell, Esq., CIE., OBE.

P.S. There is a typographical mistake in group (j). The President of the Indian Federation of Labour is Miss Maniben Kara and not Mrs. Maniben Kara.

(9) (9)

Forwarded to

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield. KCIE, CSI, MC.

Dy. No. 110-R/46

With the compliments of the Private ~~Secretary~~ Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. ~~to the Governor-General (Personal)~~.

No. 592/36

New Delhi / ~~*Simla*~~ / ~~*Viceroy's Camp*~~, *the* 20th Mar. 1946

P. S. V. 20.
MGIPC—S4—13 PSV—11-6-45—5,000.

(20

No. 592/36.

The Viceroy's House,
New Delhi.
18th March 1946.

My dear Nawab Sahib,

His Excellency the Viceroy has directed me on behalf of himself and the Cabinet Delegation to issue invitations to the following whom the Cabinet Delegation have expressed a desire to meet:-

Tuesday, 2nd April:	10 to 11 a.m. H.H. the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes;
Tuesday, 2nd April:	4 to 5 p.m. Their Highnesses the Rulers of Patiala, Bikaner, and Nawanagar together.
Thursday, 4th April:	4 to 5 p.m. Their Highnesses the Rulers of Dungarpur and Bilaspur together.
Tuesday, 9th Apri:	10 to 11 a.m. The Nawab of Chhatari; 11 to 12 noon. Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar; 12 noon to 1 p.m. Sir Mirza Ismail.

2. Separate invitations are being issued. Would Your Highness be good enough to let me know whether you will be able to come at 10 a.m. on 2nd April?

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- G.E.B. Abell.

Air Vice-Marshal His Highness
Nawab Haji Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur,
GCSI., GCIE., CVO., ADC.,
Nawab of Bhopal.

Political DEPARTMENT/OFFICE.

File No.

Draft Letter / Memorandum / Telegram — D.O. letter. Serial No.

1. Date of despatch — No. F.2-R(S)/46 Dated 20th March 1946.

2. List of enclosures

To - All Residents.

My dear _____,

I am desired to inform you that H.E. the Viceroy, on behalf of himself and the Cabinet Delegation, has issued invitations to the following Rulers and Diwans to meet the Delegation on the dates specified against each:-

Tuesday, 2nd April: 10 to 11 a.m. H.H. the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes;

Tuesday, 2nd April: 4 to 5 p.m. Their Highnesses the Rulers of Patiala, Bikaner and Nawanagar together;

Thursday, 4th April: 4 to 5 p.m. Their Highnesses the Rulers of Dungarpur and Bilaspur together;

Tuesday, 9th April: 10 to 11 a.m. The Nawab of Chhatari;

11 a.m. to 12 noon. Sir C.P. Ramaswami Aiyar;

12 noon to 1 p.m. Sir Mirza Ismail.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- E.B. Wikefield.

DSR.

S. 6 (Large).
MFP—378 S&P—3767—(M.1255)—27.10.44—50,000 Pads.

10(2)

(22

20/3/46

TELEGRAM EN CLAIR. 108-GT.

From - PJV, New Delhi

To - HEH the Nizam of Hyderabad
HH the Maharaja of Travancore
HH the Maharaja of Jaipur

No. 108-GT.

Dated 20th March, 1946 (TOD 1530 hours).

I M P O R T A N T.

An invitation was issued yesterday to the Nawab of Chhatari/ Sir C.P. Ramaswami Ayyar/Sir Mirza Ismail to meet the Cabinet Delegation on 9th April. The intention was to send invitation through Your Exalted Highness/Your Highness. H.E. hopes Your Exalted Highness/Your Highness will allow your President/Dewan/ Prime Minister to accept the invitation.

EJFM.
592/36. (Copy sent to Political Department).

A/No. 215-P/46 (23)

✓ (11)

Personal

BHOPAL, Central India.

20th March, 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad

I see from the Press Communique in the newspapers that the Chancellor is to see the Cabinet Mission on the 2nd of April, followed by Their Highnesses of Bikaner, Patiala and Nawanagar. Would you kindly let me know whether these Princes are meeting the Mission in a delegation or separately ?

I also see that the names of Mr Madhava Rao and Sir Sultan Ahmed do not appear in the list of Ministers. Are they being invited later ?

Yours Sincerely,
Shamsher Jung

DO. (12)

Secret To P.S.V.

I enclose a copy of a letter ~~dated~~ dated 20th March 1918 which I have received by special messenger from H.M. the Chancellor.

I propose to reply as in the attached Draft. Have you any comments?

Sent (13)

P. T.O.

Draft I
Encl to Sec (12)

Personal

To H.H. the Chancellor

Will Y.H. please refer to your personal letter of 20th March 1946.

You will, I expect, have received by now Mr. Abell's letter of 18th March inviting You on behalf of H.E. and the Cabinet Delegation to meet them on 2nd April. You will see from that letter that the Cabinet Delegation would like to see Their Highnesses of Bikaner, Patiala and Nawanagar together (i.e. as a Delegation.

As Mr. Madhava Rao is still abroad from India and Sir Sultan Ahmed is ill it was thought advisable not to include them in the list of persons to whom the Cabinet Delegation are giving formal interviews, especially as the time available for such interviews is strictly limited. [I hope, however, that after Mr. Madhava Rao's return to India, and if Sir Sultan Ahmed recovers sufficiently, the Cabinet Delegation will find time at a later stage to see both these gentlemen]

P.C. 592/36. (13) 2 No 216-R/46 (26)

SECRET.

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE,
NEW DELHI.

22/3/46 21st March 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad,

Thank you for your D.O. letter of the 21st March. As you know, we have been under pressure to keep the list of formal interviews as small as possible, and I would prefer myself to avoid even a half undertaking that the Delegation should see Madhava Rao, who in any case will not be a very effective advocate of any cause. If, however, you think that someone ought to be heard on behalf of Mysore and that the Chancellor may object if Madhava Rao is left out, I am sure H.E. will agree to your draft as it stands. Presumably the Delegation can meet the case by granting informal interviews to Madhava Rao and Sir Sultan Ahmed at a later stage. Sir Sultan Ahmed will of course be very much in the picture if he is fit enough to perform his duties.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B. Abell)

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE, CSI, MC.

(14) 27

Personal.

Political Department,
New Delhi,
22nd March 1946.

~~Simla,~~ New Delhi, the 193 .

My dear Nawab Sahib,

Will Your Highness please refer to your personal letter of 20th March 1946?

You will, I expect, have received by now Mr Abell's letter of 19th inviting you on behalf of His Excellency and the Cabinet Delegation to meet them on 2nd April. You will see from that letter that the Cabinet Delegation would like to see their Highnesses of Bikaner, Patiala and Nawanagar together, i.e. as a delegation.

As Mr Jadhav is still absent from India and Sir Sultan Ahmed is ill it was thought advisable not to include them in the list of persons to whom the Cabinet Delegation are giving formal interviews, especially as the time available for such interviews is strictly limited.

If, however, after Mr Jadhav's return to India and Sir Sultan Ahmed's recovery, you consider that interviews should be arranged, I will approach the Cabinet Delegation accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

C.I. Corfield

Air Vice Marshal His Highness
Nawab Haji Sir Hamidullah
Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D.,
Nawab of Bhopal,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
Bhopal, C.I.

(15)

Secret.

New Delhi. 22nd March 1946.

Sir Conrad has asked me to thank you for your d. o. letter No. 592/36 of the 21st March and to send for information a copy of his reply to the Chancellor. You will notice that the last sentence of the reply has been altered to avoid making any commitment - even a half promise - on behalf of the Cabinet Delegation. Sir Conrad also thought it advisable in his reply to avoid making any distinction between formal and informal interviews.

Yours

To

G. E. B. Abell, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
Private Secretary
to His Excellency the Viceroy.

(16) D No 217-R/46

Telegram (En Clair) 333-GT 29

From ..... Private Secy. to Maharaja of Travancore.

To ..... P.S.V.

Dated 20th March 1946.

His Highness will be glad to permit Sir Ramaswamier to meet the Cabinet Delegation.

Copy sent to Fol.Dept.

D.No.218-R/46

Secret.

No.S 92/34/D (17)

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE,
NEW DELHI.

Cwg 21/3/46

21st March 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad,

All the Governors will be here from lunch time on the 28th to lunch time on the 29th March for discussions with the Cabinet Delegation.

2. The Delegation will obviously wish to see you separately at some time, but H.E. would be grateful if you would hold yourself free to attend the Governors' Conference at 3 p.m. on the 28th and 10 a.m. on the 29th, in the event of the Cabinet Ministers wishing for your presence.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B. Abell)

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE, CSI, MC.,

(18)

D. No. 219-R/46

B. T. O.

23, 58.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H.
From ____	To ____
By ____	By ____

Office Name

X RH TRIVANDRUM 22-58 HONBLE SIR CONRAD ~~CORFIELD~~ CORFIELD POLITICAL ADVISER NEW DELHI

= I AM GLAD TO INFORM YOU THAT HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA COCHIN HAVE FORMALLY AUTHORISED ME TO REPRESENT INTEREST OF COCHIN ALSO IN THE FORTHCOMING CONSTITUTIONAL DISCUSSIONS STOP I HOPE TO ARRIVE DELHI ON THIRTIETH AND SHALL PUT MYSELF IN TOUCH WITH YOU IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER BEST REGARDS

C P RAMASWAMIER

MGIPA—602—23-9-45—1,40,500 Bks.

(19) D. No. 220-R/46

Telegram Grade C — Confidential 760-P

From - Resident, Madras States.
To - Polindia.
No. 6-P.
Dated the 22nd March 1946 (1100-1300 IOR 2130).

Understand Cochin Government have agreed to Sir C.P. representing both States at meeting with Parliamentary representatives at Delhi.

JCH (5 to Pol.Deptt)

(20) (39)

Telegram Grade C. Confidential.

752-P.

From :- Polad.

To :- Resident, Madras States.

752-P.

Dated 23rd March 1946. (Tod-2330)

Express.

Forthcoming interviews with Cabinet Delegation do not contemplate representation of individual States and it is hoped that Sir C.P. will at his interview present widest possible aspect of problem from the point of view of Indian States. Please inform Sir C.P. accordingly with reference to his telegram to me which presumably has reference to possible regional representation on contemplated Constitution making body.

GAS. 5 copies sent to Pol. Dept.

(18)

C.S. (21) File D.No 221-R/46

D.S.R. Cm 25/6/46

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Handed in here at 3 PM. 25 No.

X TL TRIVANDRUM 24 36

SIR CONRAD CORFIELD POLITICAL ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE

CROWN REPRESENTATIVE NEW DELHI

= HAVE JUST RECD THROUGH RESIDENT ELUCIDATION OF POSITION REGARDING

FORTHCOMING INTERVIEW FOR WHICH I AM GREATLY OBLIGED BEST REGARDS

= C P RAMSWAMIER =

The number of words at the beginning of this telegram in which it is telegram, time handed in, serial number (in the case of [illegible] only), office of origin, code, service instruction (if any), and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

MGIPPAL—368—[illegible]—[illegible] 500 Bks.

(12) 592/36 L.222-B/46

Secret

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE.
NEW DELHI.

21st March 1946.

My dear Herbert,

I enclose in original a telegram suggesting that representatives of the people of the Indian States should be heard by the Cabinet Delegation. One or two similar telegrams have been received before.

2. I suspect that the Delegation would be inclined to agree to this request though they would not wish to cause offence to the Princes. Would you be good enough to let me know what Political Department advise?

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B. Abell)

C.G. Herbert, Esq., CSI, CIE.,

(Copy.)

35

From ... D. V. Gundappa, Secretary,
Bangalore.

To ... Secretary, Viceroy,
Crown Representative, New Delhi.

Dated 20th March 1946.

Council of Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, prays His Excellency arrange popular leaders and representatives Public Organization of Indian States separate representation of States people apart from Princes Durbars is most essential.

Secret. 1

Political DEPARTMENT/~~OFFICE~~

D. O. Letter / Memorandum / Telegram

Draft

File No.
Serial No.

No. (23) Dated 23rd March, 1946.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

To

G. E. B. Abell, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E.,
P. S. V.

My dear Abell,

Will you please refer to your d. o. letter No. 592/36 dated 21st of March 1946, the enclosure to which is returned herewith?

2. The Princes certainly felt themselves to be affronted when, in 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps granted an interview to a representative of the States Subjects Conference.

3. To avoid giving undue offence on this occasion, I suggest that the Cabinet Delegation, when they see H. H. the Chancellor, might mention the telegrams they have received from organizations claiming to represent State subjects, and say that, while they agree that constitutionally only Rulers or their accredited agents can represent States as such, they are interested in the views of all persons representing

ing substantial elements of Indian society and would welcome an opportunity of meeting selected representatives of States Subjects organizations; and they would be glad of the Chancellor's advice on the procedure to be adopted for inviting such persons to informal interviews without giving unnecessary offence to the Princes.

4. The Chancellor would be unwilling to commit himself but would no doubt agree, albeit reluctantly, to a procedure providing for invitations to be sent to the persons whom it was sought to interview through the Rulers of the States of which they were subjects. (The Cabinet Delegation would presumably not wish to interview subjects of British India claiming to represent States' subjects.)

nor representatives of organizations which have no legitimate interest in an individual State

5. If H. E. agrees to the problem being dealt with in this way I would warn the Chancellor in advance that the Delegation had received requests for interviews from States Subjects organizations, that they would probably not want to refuse all such requests, and

(34)

and that they might raise with him the question of the procedure to be followed in granting them, or some of them.

Yours sincerely,

C. I. [illegible] LD.

(Pol. Adviser)

592/36
(24) A.223-R/46

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE,
NEW DELHI

SECRET.

25th March 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad, (23)

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd March about interviews with representatives of States subjects. H.E. has put your advice to the Cabinet Ministers, and I will let you know the result in due course.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B. Abell)

25/3/46

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield,
KCIE, CSI, MC.

E. I. R.

(25)

Q No 224-R/46

(4)

34

No.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Rec'd at E. M.	Sent at E. M.	Office Stamp
From	To	
By	By	

= X SB BHOPAL 24 52 HONBLE SIR CONRAD CORFIELD POLAD NEW DELHI =

IF IT IS AT ALL POSSIBLE I SHOULD MUCH LIKE THAT HIS HIGHNESS GWALIOR SHOULD BE COOTED TO DELEGTALION WHICH IS SEEING HIS EXCELLENCY AND CABINET DELEGATION AFTERNOON SECOND APRIL AAA IF YOU AGREE I SHALL TELEGRAPH AND INVITE MAHARAJA GWALIOR AAA WIRE URGENT = CHANCELLOR =

L/P&J/25-R/46

SECRET. IMMEDIATE.

(26)

6, King Edward Road,
New Delhi.
26th March 1946.

My dear Corfield,

His Highness the Chancellor has phoned me up to draw your attention to the omission of the name of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta as one of those who have been invited to meet the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission. He is the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers and in view of his constitutional position his not being called will be misunderstood and might create difficulties I would therefore request that you might recommend to His Excellency the Crown Representative for his inclusion.

Yours sincerely,
S. Sultan Ahmed

The Hon'ble Sir
Conrad Corfield, KCIE., CSI., MC.,
Political Adviser to H.E. the
Crown Representative,
New Delhi.

Secret.

(47)

New Delhi,
27th March 1946.

My dear Sir Sultan,

Please refer to your letter of the 26th instant about Sir Manubhai Mehta. So far as I can remember Sir Manubhai's name was never included among those whom I discussed with H.H. the Chancellor in connection with meeting the Cabinet Delegation. I think his name was only mentioned by His Highness in connection with the Food Council which did not materialise. I am glad to say, however, that H.H. of Gwalior is being invited to meet the Cabinet Delegation at the same time as Their Highnesses of Bikaner, Patiala and Nawanagar.

Yours sincerely,

C. E. CORFIELD.

Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed, KCSI, DL, Bar-at-law,
Adviser to H.H. the Chancellor,
Chamber of Princes,
6, King Edward Road, NEW DELHI.

(24)

293-R. Date 27-3-46.

Express Telegram

To H.H. the Chancellor, Bhopal

In reply your telegram 24th March I am glad to inform Your Highness that invitation is being issued to His Highness Jivaji Rao as suggested. ~~Colonel Norman~~ Your Highness's further proposal is also unlikely to present any difficulty.

Polak

Accepted 27/3

Date 27/3

S. No. 226-R/46

(29)

Forwarded to the Hon'ble
Sir Conrad Corfield,
KCIE., CSI., MC.

With the compliments of the ~~Private~~ Secretary ~~Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy~~ to the Governor-General (Personal).

No. 592/36

New Delhi
Simla
Viceroy's Camp

, the 28 3. 1946.

P. S. V. 20.
GIPD—81—9 PSV—7-5-43—5,000.

No.592/36

27th March 1946

My dear Maharaja Sahib,

His Excellency the Viceroy desires me on his own behalf and on behalf of the Cabinet Delegation to invite Your Highness to be present for an interview at the Viceroy's House at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd April. This will be a joint interview with Their Highnesses of Bhopal, Patiala, Bikaner and Hyderabad.

Would you be good enough to let me know whether you will be able to attend, and if so (a) your date of arrival in Delhi, and (b) your address in Delhi? Good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B.Abell)

Major General His Highness
Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia Bahadur,
GCSI.GCIE. Maharaja of Gwalior.

(30)

D.No.227-P/46

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT 1942

No.

Office Stamp 28 MAR 46

Rec'd. at ____ H. ____ M. | Sent at ____ H. ____ M.

From ____ | To ____

By ____ | By ____

C MD AHMEDABAD BTL 28 31 HONBLE SR CONRAD COFFIELD NEW DELHI =

I AM MOST GREATFUL TO YOU FOR INCLUDING H H GWALIOR IN PRINCES DELEGATION AAA HOPE TO ARRIVE DELHI FIRST APRIL = HAMID ULLAH =

Cwg 9/11/1+6

(31) A.No-228-Pol26 44

Telegram En Clair 1040-GT

From - Scindia, Gwalior.
To - PSV.
Dated the 30th March 1946.

Grateful your letter twentyseventh March regarding interview with Cabinet Delegation. Am reaching Delhi on first April and staying at 37 Rajpur Road. Letter follows.

JCH (copy to Pol.Deptt)

P.S.V.9.
MGIPC—S2—72 PSV—18-10-38—100 Pads.

1003 D 1140-2/46

49

(32)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Class
Prefix

No.

Recd. from

By

Sent at M.

To

By

Office Stamp.

Number in order of Office of Origin	Date.	Words.	Charges.	Service Instructions.	Words.

TO

Thanks for
Condolence
Contents my telegram of 26th
much Regretting your kind consider
tion for Inclusion Representative
from Constituent Station

NOTE.—The name of the Sender, if unrecognized, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

MOIFFAR

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Class
Prefix } Code

No. 20.

Recd. from

By

Sent at M.

To

By

Office of Origin and Service Instructions

Words

Date | Hour | Minute

TO

Sent, or left Office at M.

for II

between Cabinet delegation & may add even at Round table conferences Constituent States Representatives Rulers of Sangli and Jamkhandi were

M&TP—A.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Class } Date
Prefix }

C.

Recd. from

By

Sent at M.

To

By

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
111					

TO

Rent Rec'd at M.

invited to Represent constituent
States views and as Representation
of constituent States views By one
amongst them Before cabinet

N.B.—The words of this message, if telegraphed, should be written above. Line upon line from the text.

MGIPPAb

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Class
Prefix

Recd. from

By

Sent at M.

To

By

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.

TO Cabinet (6.)

Rec'd. here at M.

Delegation also absolutely necessary
I now hope you will support this
qualification as particularly desired
and be good enough to arrange

N.B.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but detached from, the text.

MGIPP—L.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Class } Prefix } Code No. C.

Recd. from 15 Kam 44
By 3 53

Sent at M.
To
By

Office

Handed in at (Office of Origin)	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.

TO Arrangel (5)

Recd. here at M.

interview cabinet — ribbentrop
one Representative constituents
date convenient date and
grateful for favour early Reply

Raja Baghat

MOTTAK

D 229-R/46 G

33

Bhopal,

the 28th March '46.

My dear Sir Conrad,

I forward herewith, for your information and such action as you may think necessary to obtain His Excellency's orders, copies of telegrams received by me from His Highness the Raja saheb of Bhagat.

I should be grateful for a reply being sent to me at Baroda House, New Delhi, where I expect to arrive on the evening of the 31st March, or the morning of the 1st April.

Yours sincerely,

The Honble
Sir Conrad Corfield KCIE.,
Political Adviser,
New Delhi.

I. Telegram from the Raja Saheb of Baghat.

"Impress communique issued on Monday list of invitees to interview Cabinet Delegation in April no member from Representatives Constituency included AAA As Your Highness is aware the interests of one hundred and four States are equally important representation of their views before Delegation is absolutely necessary AAA Request Your Highness taking this matter earliest with quarters concerned and arrange inclusion of Member from these States AAA Grateful wire reply."

II. Reply from H.H. the Chancellor.

"Reference your telegram twentieth March Stop Princes Delegation to meet Cabinet Mission was selected by Standing Committee in your presence No additions now possible Stop Policy for these discussions will be framed at informal consultations beginning thirtyfirst to which Your Highness being invited."

III. Telegram from the Raja Saheb of Baghat.

"Thanks Your Highness' telegram 25th March AAA Dates arranged Princes Delegation meet Cabinet Mission show Princes representing Bigger States scheduled interview separately and those representing Smaller States separately different dates AAA List in communique includes bigger and smaller States also some bigger States Ministers but none representing constituent States invited AAA As proposed by me before Standing Committee and owing above arrangements representation of constituent States' views by one of them absolutely necessary AAA Hope Your Highness appreciate proposal particularly desirable and arrange inclusion representative from constituent States as well."

IV. Telegram from the Raja Saheb of Baghat.

"Continuation my telegram 26th instant Your Highness' attention continuation States representation by one of their representatives included at Round Table Conference AAA Representation of their views by one of them before Cabinet Delegation now also very essential Therefore again request Your Highness using your good offices arranging interview constituent States nominee with Cabinet Delegation convenient date AAA Grateful reply."

* * * * * * * * *

(34)

D. No. 230-R/46

(55)

OFFICE OF CABINET DELEGATION,
THE VICEROY'S HOUSE,
NEW DELHI.

March 31st 1946.

PA will like to see this on file (I have sent a copy)
1/4/46

Dear Wakefield,

I think Lumby spoke to you the other day on the telephone about a message which had been received through a third party from Sir Kailas Haksar to the effect that he was at the Secretary of State's disposal if the Secretary of State would like to see him. I understand from Lumby that Corfield intends to ask the Chancellor as to whether this is desirable.

I mentioned the matter to the Secretary of State to-day. He is not at all anxious to increase his list of engagements except in cases where interviews will be of real value. He will however see Haksar if Corfield advises that this would be advisable. He would be grateful if it could be borne in mind however if this matter is raised with the Chancellor that he does not really want to widen the sphere of consultation with the States; they are already having three formal interviews not including two representatives of the small States. He is a little apprehensive that if the matter is raised with the Chancellor the Chancellor will either favour the interview in which case it will have to be granted or will suggest two or three more people whom the Secretary of State should see and whom he would then find it difficult to avoid seeing.

Yours sincerely,

E.B. Wakefield Esq.

Secret.

New Delhi,
2nd April 1946.

My dear Abell,

The problem of finding a place for the small States in the future constitutional structure of India is one in which the Cabinet Delegation are, I know, interested. The Rulers of Dungarpur and Bilaspur, to whom the Delegation are giving an interview on 4th April, are protagonists of the view that small States possess individual survival value, and they will no doubt advocate this view to the Delegation. There are other Rulers, however, who believe in the efficacy of grouping, or confederation, as affording to small States a means of corporate rather than individual survival and who are very anxious to put forward this distinct point of view. 'Grouping' schemes have already been given a trial in various forms in

(1) Central India,
(2) the Deccan States,
(3) the Eastern States, and
(4) the Punjab States.

The whole problem is one which will assume such important dimensions in the near future that, if His Excellency agrees, I suggest that the Delegation would find it of value to grant an interview to a representative delegation of Rulers from the groups of States which I have mentioned. The Chancellor agrees that this suggestion would, if accepted, be greatly appreciated.

2. I understand that the Cabinet Delegation will be granting a number of informal interviews after the programme of formal interviews has been concluded. If this is so, I suggest that Mr Madhava Rau, Dewan of Mysore, should be given an opportunity of meeting the Delegation. The importance of Mysore in any constitutional structure which may be set up for India as a whole needs no comment on my part, and H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore would, I know, be gratified if his Dewan could be granted an interview. The Chancellor supports this request (see your d.o.letter No.59 dated the 21st March 1946 and Cakefield's reply), and also pres for an interview for Sir Sultan Ahmed who, he tells me, is now well enough to attend.

3. I understand that an informal approach has been made from Sir Kailash Nakar for an interview. The Chancellor sees no reason why this should be accorded, so far as the States are concerned, and I agree with this view. In this connection I enclose a copy of a letter dated the 31st March from Turnbull to Cakefield.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- C. L. Corfield

C. L. CORFIELD.

G.E.B.Abell, Esq., CIE, OBE,
P.S.V., New Delhi.

592/36 P.No. 281 - R/46

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE,
NEW DELHI.

2nd April 1946.

My dear Herbert,

Hancock who is staying with me showed me this morning a letter from Sir B.L. Mitter asking whether he could have an interview, as representing Baroda, with the Cabinet Delegation. This, as you know, is not possible, and I told Hancock that it was unnecessary to send the request to you. I enclose a copy of a letter I have sent to Mitter turning down the request on behalf of the Cabinet Delegation.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B. Abell)

C.G. Herbert, Esq., CSI, CIE.

No 592/36

56

The Viceroy's House,
New Delhi,
2nd April 1946.

My dear Sir B L. Mitter,

Sir Cyril Hancock has shown me your letter of the 2nd April asking whether an interview could be arranged for you as representing Baroda with the Cabinet Mission.

2. I am afraid the Mission will not be able to grant you an interview. You will I am sure realise that it is impossible for them to see everyone whom they would like to see.

Yours sincerely,

sd. G.E.B. Abell.

Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, KCSI,
Baroda House, New Delhi.

D. No. 232-R/46

(37)

Camp Jaipur House,
NEW DELHI.
2nd April, 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad

Mr. N. Madhava Rau and Sir Sultan Ahmed will, as I gathered from you last evening, be seeing the Cabinet Delegation, and I am very glad this has been arranged. Thank you very much.

As you are being so helpful to the States and have fixed so many extra interviews, I would strongly recommend an interview for the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers, Sir Manubhai Mehta. If for no other reason, for one reason alone that he is the Chairman of the Committee of Ministers and I think it is very desirable that he also has half an hour or so with the Cabinet Delegation.

I should be so grateful if this can be fixed.

Yours Sincerely,
Saiud Wilkd

Cr 3/4/46

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE.,
Political Adviser to H.E. the Crown Representative,
Political Department,
NEW DELHI.

D. No. 233-R/46

(60)

The Viceroy's House,
New Delhi.
4th April 1946.

No. 592/36.

(36) 4/4/46

My dear Sir Conrad,

Your D.O. letter of 2nd April.

2. The Cabinet delegation do not feel that for the present at any rate they can add to the programme of formal interviews already arranged.

3. They wish to keep the informal interviews also within narrow limits, and regret that it will not be possible to give the Dewan of Mysore an interview.

4. The question of an interview for Sir Sultan Ahmad had better be raised again later, I gather. At the present state of the talks they do not think a discussion would be useful.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B. Abell).

The Hon'ble
Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE., CSI., MC.

New Delhi,
6th April 1946.

(31)

My dear Nawab Sahib,

Your Highness sent me, with your letter of 28th March, copies of telegrams from the Raja Sahib of Bashat urging that an interview be given by the Cabinet Mission to a representative of the 'constituent' States. Will Your Highness kindly inform the Raja Sahib that his request was, through the good offices of His Excellency brought to the notice of the Cabinet Mission; but that they do not feel able to make additions to the programme of formal interviews already arranged.

In regard to Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Madhava Rau and Sir Manubhai Mehta, I will ascertain possibilities regarding informal interviews at a later stage. At the moment the Cabinet Mission are reluctant to increase their list of engagements and I am doubtful whether this position is likely to be modified.

Yours sincerely,

C. L. CORFIELD.

Air Vice Marshal His Highness
Nawab Haji Muhammad Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, CVO, ADC,
Nawab of Bhopal,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes,
New Delhi.

D.No 234-A/46 (62)

Secret
(40) Cabt 14/46

QASR-I-SULTANI
BHOPAL.

4th April, 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad

The Cabinet Ministers mentioned to me the possibility of their seeing 3 or 4 people who were elected Representatives in their own States, so that they could ascertain their reactions, as Representatives of the States people. I said that if the individual Rulers had no objection this might be acceptable.

I have since had discussions with certain Rulers and Ministers of the States and find that they are all opposed to the proposal. I shall be glad if you will kindly bring this to the notice of the Cabinet Delegation.

Yours Sincerely,
Hamidullah

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE.,
Political Adviser to H.E. the Viceroy,
NEW DELHI.

Secret.

New Delhi,
8th April 1946.

My dear Abell,

At the meeting of the Cabinet Delegation and H.E. the Viceroy on the morning of the 28th March it was agreed that I should consult the Chancellor with a view to finding a solution of the question about the Delegation meeting representatives of the Indian States' peoples. The Delegation raised the question with the Chancellor on the 2nd April, and Sir Stafford Cripps suggested that Rulers might be prepared to nominate three or four people who were elected representatives in their own States and whom the Delegation might see as representatives of the States' peoples. His Highness was recorded as saying that if the individual Rulers concerned had no objection, this might be acceptable.

I discussed the question with the Chancellor at a subsequent meeting, and he has sent me a letter dated the 4th of April of which I enclose a copy. As the Delegation is now approaching the end of the interviews already arranged and has found it impossible to add to the list of Rulers and Dewans of certain individual major States and smaller grouped States, I hope that the question of granting interviews to representatives of States' peoples will not be pursued at this stage.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- C.L.Corfield

G.E.B.Abell, Esq., CIE, OBE,
P.S.V.,
New Delhi.

592/36 (42)

8th April 1946

My dear Turnbull,

I enclose a telegram from the Maharaja of Patna asking for an interview with the Cabinet Delegation. Would you kindly send a reply. Needless to say, the interview should not be allowed.

Yours sincerely,

sd/ (I.D. Scott)

F.F.Turnbull, Esq. CIE

Copy, with copy of telegram referred to, forwarded to the Political Adviser for information.

(I.D. Scott)

Telegram.

From .... Maharaja of Patna.

To .... His Excellency the Viceroy,
New Delhi.

Dated Balangir, the 7th April 1946.

British Orissa politicians have for some years past been carrying on propaganda creating trouble in States, distorting history and facts to make out case for absorption Orissa States in Orissa province. Surprised at their official submission of demand to Cabinet Mission reported over All-India Radio. Respectfully invite attention Cabinet Mission to Crown Representative's assurance last Chamber Session treaty relations not to be transferred without our consent. While yielding to none in desire to see India free and united we cannot agree to any party taking undue advantage at constitutional discussion. Success Cabinet Mission depends on cooperation, goodwill, reasonable spirit of accommodation all interests. Orissa Congress Memorandum demanding absorption of States preposterous and unjustifiable and allowing raising such unreasonable issues likely jeopardise smooth progress of present negotiations. Strongly and emphatically protest against suggestion of Orissa Congress Committee which is wholy unacceptable to us. Desire placing States' views and lay local difficulties and our special problems before Cabinet Mission if opportunity afforded. Pray for sypathetic consideration.

A-16.236-R/46 592/36 (40

SECRET

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE.
NEW DELHI.

(43)

9th April 1946

My dear Sir Conrad, S no (41)

Thank you for your secret d.o. of the 8th April. The Delegation are so busy now that they have decided they will not have time to see representatives of the Indian States' peoples.

Yours sincerely,

(G.E.B. Abell)

The Hon'ble
Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE.,CSI.,MC.

D.No.237-R/46

Corr (44)

SOLAN.
(PUNJAB.)

Camp Breach Candy House,
Warden Road, Bombay.

8th April, 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad

I am enclosing a letter addressed to His Excellency the Crown Representative requesting him to kindly arrange an interview between the representatives of the constituent States and the Cabinet Mission.

In view of the urgency and importance of the matter I have sent a copy in advance to His Excellency.

I shall feel grateful if you will very kindly help us in securing the representation desired.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Raja of Baghat.

To
The Hon'ble Sir Conrad L. Corfield, Kt.,
Political Adviser to His Excellency
the Crown Representative,
New Delhi.

(68

SOLAN,
(PUNJAB.)

Camp, Breach Candy House,
Warden Road, Bombay.

8th April, 1946.

To
His Excellency the Crown Representative,
Through
The Hon'ble the Political Adviser,
New Delhi.

Your Excellency,

The Rulers of the constituent States, not members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, met at Bombay yesterday to consider their position in the future constitution of India.

Though His Highness the Chancellor has had an interview with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the Indian States yet they feel that the problems peculiar to the constituent States need further elucidation and representation and have, therefore, authorised me to approach Your Excellency with a view to seek an interview for the constituent States representatives with the Mission.

I shall therefore feel grateful if Your Excellency could kindly arrange for such an interview to enable our representatives to express their view point in respect of special problems confronting the Smaller States.

I am leaving Bombay on the 10th instant for Solan to which address Your Excellency's communication may kindly be directed.

I remain,
Your Excellency's most Sincerely

Raja of Baghat.

FAILED.

D.O. No. F.2-R(S)/46.

Political Department,
New Delhi.
The 10th April 1946.

My dear Abell,

In a letter addressed to His Excellency the Crown Representative through the Political Adviser the Raja of Baghat has asked that representatives of constituent States of the Chamber of Princes may be given an interview by the Cabinet Mission. I am desired to enclose an extract from a letter dated 6th April sent by the Political Adviser to His Highness the Chancellor, and to say that it is proposed, if His Excellency approves, to give a similar reply to the Raja's new request.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- E. B. Wakefield.

To
G.E.B. Abell, Esquire, CIE., OBE.,
Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Viceroy.

PNG.

No.592/36. No 241-R/46

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE.
NEW DELHI.
10th April 1946

My dear Wakefield

Please refer to your D.O. No F.2-R(S)/46 of 10th April to Abell.

2. I am to say that H.E. approves that a reply should be given to the Raja of Baghat's new request similar to that sent to H.H. the Chancellor.

Yours sincerely,

E.B.Wakefield, Esq.

(47) (71)

New Delhi,
11th April 1946.

Sw (44)

My dear Raja Sahib,

Will you please refer to your letter of 8th April 1946 with which you enclosed a letter addressed to H.E. the Crown Representative asking that an interview might be arranged with the Cabinet Mission for representatives of the constituent States ?

The request was, through the good offices of His Excellency, brought to the notice of the Cabinet Mission; but I regret to inform you that they have expressed their inability to make additions to the programme of formal interviews already arranged.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- C.L. Corfield

Raja Durga Singh, CIE,
Raja of Baghat,
Solan (Simla Hills).

SECRET.

No. F.2-R(3)/46

New Delhi,
12th April 46

Dear -

You will remember that the Political Adviser informed the Resident's Conference that he hoped to obtain an interview with the Cabinet Mission for a delegation representative of Rulers who believe in the efficacy of grouping or confederation as affording to small States a means of corporate rather than individual survival. The delegation was to have been composed as follows :-

(1) Central India States - Maharaja of Orchha.
(2) Punjab States - Raja of Baghat.
(3) Eastern States - Maharaja of Patna.
(4) Deccan States - Raja of Sangli (or, in his absence, Raja of Phaltan.)

2. I am to inform you that it has not been found possible to arrange for the interview proposed. An approach was made to the Cabinet Mission but they replied that they did not feel that, for the present at any rate, they could add to the programme of interviews already arranged.

(Para. 3 to Resident, Punjab States only.)

3. The Raja of Baghat has also been pressing for an interview with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the "constituent" States i. e. the States mentioned in the Appendix to Regulation IV of the Handbook of the Chamber of Princes Regulations. He has been informed both directly and through His Highness the Chancellor

Chancellor that the Cabinet Mission are unable to make additions to the programme of interviews already arranged.

Yours Sincerely
Sd/- E.B. Wakefield

To

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. W.F.Campbell, C.I.E.,
Resident for Central India.

The Hon'ble Mr J. H. Thompson, C.I.E.,
Resident for the Punjab States.

The Hon'ble Mr H. J. Todd, C.I.E.,
Resident for the Eastern States.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.,
Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.

PAIRED.

D.O.No.F.2-R(3)/46. (49) Secret.

Political Department,
New Delhi.
The 13th April 1946.

My dear Colonel,

I am desired to enclose for your information an extract from a secret note recorded by the Political Adviser on 1st April 1946.

Sir Conrad has tried, as he promised to do, to secure an interview for Mr. Madhava Rau with the Cabinet Delegation but they are reluctant at present to add to their programme of interviews. He will, however, make further inquiries later on in case there is a possibility of an informal interview being given to Mr. Madhava Rau.

It is hoped that this brief resume of the position will enable you to answer any question that Mr. Madhava Rau may put to you on the subject.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- E.B. Wakefield.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel
I.Gaisford, C.I.E.,
Resident in Mysore.

JAIN.

P.362-R/46 (75)

(50)

SOLAN,
(PUNJAB)

April 16, 1946

My dear Sir Conrad,

Thank you very much for your letter of April 11th in which you tell me about the decision of the Cabinet Mission for their being unable to grant interview to representatives of the constituent States. Although I am fully aware how difficult it would be for the Cabinet Mission to make additions to their already fixed programmes, but I am very sure that the exigencies of the circumstance under which our request was made have been fully understood by H.E. the Crown Representative and the Cabinet Mission. I believe that this does leave the door still open and should feel hopeful that our request will be granted by the Cabinet Mission as and when suitable moment arises in the near future.

I take this opportunity also to express my sincere thanks to you for your kind-ness shown to us in conveying our request to H.E. the Crown Representative and the Cabinet Mission.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dungarsingh

The Hon'ble
Sir Conrad Corfield,
KCIE., CSI., MC., ICS.,
Political Adviser to
H.E. the Crown Representative,
NEW DELHI.

(51) — (76)

26 April, 1946.

My dear Raja Sahib,

I am desired by the Cabinet Delegation to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of April 24th and to inform you that no proposal for the absorption of the Orissa States in the Province of Orissa is under their consideration. In these circumstances they do not feel that any useful purpose would be served by their acceding to your request that they should receive a deputation consisting of the Rajarajas of Mayurbhanj and Patna and the Chief Minister of Patna.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- E.W.Khumby

Raja Narayan Chandra Birbar Mangraj Mahapatra.

Copy, with copy of incoming telegram to E.B.Wakefield, Political Department, New Delhi.

Copy of the above with enclosure forwarded to the Hon'ble Mr. Todd, Resident for the Eastern States with our D.O. Letter No. F.17-R/46, dated the 1st May 1946

---

(71)

X HD CUTTACK 24 59 LORD PETHICK - LAWRENCE SECY OF STATE FOR INDIA VICEROY'S HOUSE NEW DELHI.

MAHATAB AND OTHERS STATEMENTS FOR ABSORPTION OF ORISSA STATE IN ORISSA PROVINCE STOP ~~SA YONGLR~~ STRONGLY PROTEST AGAINST SUCH DEMAND WHICH IS WHOLLY UNACCEPTABLE STOP KINDLY ALLOW OUR REPRESENTATIVES MAHARAJAS OF MAYURBHANJ AND PATNA WITH CHIEF MINISTER PATNA TO REPRESENT OUR CASE =

RAJA BARAMBA STATE EASTERN STATES AGENCY =

[Original in Fno 17-R(S)/46]

(52)

SECRET.

Camp Amjikapur,
The 23rd April 1946.

Cabinet Mission.

My dear Herbert,

Please refer to Wakefield's letter (reference not with me in camp) in which he intimates that the Cabinet Mission are unable, anyway at present, to accord an interview to certain Rulers of small States, including Patna.

2. Since his interview with the Cabinet Mission, Mr.Harekrishna Mehtab, the prospective Prime Minister of Orissa has been publishing widely the views which he claims he expressed to the Mission to the effect that the Orissa States were mere creations of the British, had no moral, legal or political right to survival and should therefore be merged into the Orissa Province. This of course has greatly perturbed some of the Rulers and the Maharaja of Patna sent a telegram to the Mission (see Wakefield's demi-official letter No.D.256-R/46 dated the 17th April 1946).

Fno 17-R(S)/46

3. I have explained of course to those Rulers who have approached me about Mr.Mehtab's effusions that the fate of the States haroly rested with him, and that as for the Cabinet Mission listening to his attack on the Orissa States it would be impossible for them to silence all irrelevancies but that the Rulers should rest assured that should any point raised be relevant to their mission in India the Cabinet Ministers would haroly content themselves with hearing only one side of the case.

4. I do hope however that it will be possible for the Mission to see the four Rulers of smaller States later on. The matter of the relations of these small States with the future self governing India may not be relevant at present but I urge that particularly in view of Mr.Mehtab's statements, it would be very gratifying to these harassed and perturbed Rulers, who have been so simple and straightforward in their loyalty, if they could be given a short hearing.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. H.J. Todd.

C.G. Herbert, Esq., CSI, CIE,
Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

...

Paired.

D.O.No.F.2-R(S)/46. (53) SECRET. (79)

Political Department,
New Delhi,
The 3rd May 1946.

Cabinet Mission.

My dear Todd,

(52) Sir Conrad desires me to say, in reply to your letter of 23rd April, that he sympathises with the natural desire of the Rulers of the Orissa States that they should be given an opportunity to rebut the case which Mr. Mahtab is supposed to have presented to the Cabinet Mission. It is hoped, however, that they will derive some consolation from the reply which was sent to the Raja of Baramba stating categorically that no proposal for the absorption of the Orissa States in the Province of Orissa was under the consideration of the Cabinet Mission (vide enclosure to my demi-official letter No.F.17-R/46, dated the 1st May 1946).

2. Sir Conrad is aware of the satisfaction which it would afford to Rulers of small States if a representative delegation could be given a short interview by the Cabinet Mission, but he sees little prospect of arranging such a meeting, at any rate for the time being. Meanwhile, it would be inadvisable to raise any false hopes, though the question will be borne in mind here.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. E.B. Wakefield.

The Hon'ble Mr. H.J.Todd, C.I.E.,
Resident for the Eastern States.

NSS.

(54) P-365-B/46

President of H.E.H. the Nizam's
Executive Council

Hyderabad House,
1, Asoka Road,
New Delhi,
3rd May, 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad,

I am enclosing for your information copy of a letter which I have addressed both to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-Ahmad Said.

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.,
Political Adviser, 10 Queensway, New Delhi.

P.T.O.

Hyderabad House,
1, Asoka Road,
New Delhi,
3rd May, 1946.

My dear Lord Pethick Lawrence,
Your Excellency,

I understand from press reports that the proposals on the basis of which negotiations with the political parties are at present being undertaken in Simla are as follows:-

1. There is to be an Indian Union which will control Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communications;
2. the provinces will have all other powers including residuary powers and they will be free to group themselves, according to predominance of population, into Muslim and non-Muslim zones for purposes of administering subjects of common interest; and
3. the Indian States will enter the Indian Union at a later stage after negotiating the basis of their entry with the Union Government.

Whether the above proposals are on the basis of independence or Dominion Status, certain outstanding matters in the sphere of the State's relations with the Crown require being discussed before the stage of paragraph 3 of the proposals is reached. Accordingly, in the event of the present negotiations with the political parties bearing fruit, the Hyderabad Delegation hope that they will be given an opportunity to meet the Cabinet Mission before their departure to England.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-Ahmad Said.

(55) 87

Political Department,
New Delhi.
Dated the 7th May 1946.

S no (54)

Sir Conrad has asked me to thank you for your letter of the 3rd May enclosing for his information copy of your letter to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Secretary of State.

Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan,
KCSI, KCIE, MBE, LLD,
President of H.E.H. the Nizam's
Executive Council,
Hyderabad House,
1, Asoka Road, New Delhi.

D.364-R/46

Solan:

May, 3, 1946

My dear Sir Conrad,

Will you kindly refer to my letter of 16th April, 1946 ?

I was grateful to you, as I am ever so, for your kindly forwarding our request to H.E. the Crown Representative in connection with arranging an interview with the Cabinet Mission for representatives of the Constituent States. I am now enclosing herewith three copies of the memorandum, prepared in support of our request, for submission to H.E. the Crown Representative. I do hope these facts, as put in the memorandum, will be appreciated by His Excellency and that His Excellency will recommend our case favourably to the Cabinet Mission. We feel as ever hopeful for His Excellency's sympathetic consideration of our plea for a favourable answer to it.

I may also add that there are certain other points, reference of which has not been made in the memorandum, which we would like to place before the Cabinet Mission; but they would nevertheless be be taken up during the course of our discussion with the Mission.

As the urgency of the time so require, and in order to save unnecessary delay, I am forwarding three copies of the memorandum to the Cabinet Mission in advance.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Jamp

The Hon'ble
Sir Conrad Corfield,
KCIE.,CSI.,MC.,
Political Adviser to
H.E. the Crown Representative,
NEW DELHI.

(57)

Secret.

New Delhi,
17th May 1946.

My dear Abell,

In my secret d.o.letter of 2nd April (to which you replied in your d.o. letter No. 592/36 dated 4th April) I urged that a delegation of Rulers of small States having positive ideas of 'grouping' or confederation might be given an opportunity of meeting the Cabinet Mission; and I suggested in a subsequent note, in connection with the Hyderabad Delegation, that the smaller Rulers might perhaps be usefully influenced if they were seen before the Mission leaves.

The suggested Delegation would probably be composed as follows:-

Central India - H.H. the Maharaja of Orchha;
Punjab States - The Raja of Baghat;
Eastern States - The Maharaja of Patna;
Deccan States - H.H. the Raja of Sangli.

Small States cannot survive in isolation; but the manner in which such States can best be associated with the new constitutional structure is to be a matter for negotiation. I believe that those negotiations would be facilitated if a delegation composed as above had the satisfaction of meeting the Cabinet Mission and the opportunity of discussing with the highest authority the problems with which they are now confronted.

I shall be glad to know whether a date and time could be fixed for this purpose, giving as much notice as possible for collecting the delegation. If it can be arranged, I consider that the difficulty of securing satisfactory negotiations between the States and British India will be greatly reduced.

Yours sincerely,

C. L. CORFIELD.

G.E.B.Abell, Esq., CIE,
Pte Secy to H.E.the Viceroy,
NEW DELHI.

2.365-A&B 85

OFFICE OF THE CABINET DELEGATION.

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE,

NEW DELHI.

SIMLA

(58)

8th May, 1946

Dear Wakefield, copy attached for India I.

I enclose copies of a Representation received from the Chairman of the All-India Constituent States Union asking the Cabinet Delegation to give representatives of the Union an opportunity of expressing their views.

Would you be kind enough to send, as from the Political Department, a reply ? The Representation has not been acknowledged.

Yours sincerely

T.L.CROSTHWAIT
Attached Officer,

E.B.Wakefield, Esq., C.I.E.,
Cecil Hotel,
SIMLA.

REGISTERED

No. 2
Solon, the 4th May, 1946.

To

The Secretary,
British Cabinet Mission,
S I M L A.

I am forwarding herewith an advance copy (with 3 spare copies) of a representation on behalf of the Representative Members of the Chamber of Princes, representing 103 States, for favour of submission to the British Cabinet Mission.

Durgasingh

CHAIRMAN,

All India Constituent States Union.

(59)

Important (59) Urgent

Political DEPARTMENT/OFFICE/

Draft / Memorandum / Telegram

File No.
Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

ISSUED. 20/5.

No. 415-R. Dated 20-5-46.

To

His Highness Maharaja of Patna.
His Highness Maharaja of Orchha.
Raja of Sangli
Raja of Baghat.

Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy have agreed to see a delegation of Rulers including Your Highness Yourself at Viceroy's House New Delhi, at 12 Noon on Friday Monday May, 27th Stop Please telegraph direct to Polimdia repeating Resident whether you can attend.

Polimdia.

G. S. (Cengal):
MGIPC—82—535(Genl)MFP—(6787/M.374)—23-7-43—50,000 Bks.

(6)

Political DEPARTMENT/OFFICE/ No. 2415 Important Immediate 21/5

Draft /Letter/ Memorandum/ Telegram Telegram File No. Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

2. List of enclosures

No. 416-R. Dated 20-5-46.

ISSUED. R.S. 20/5.

To

Eaststates, Calcutta
Central India,
Decstates, Kolhapur
Punstates,

Ref. Polindia's d.o. letter F.2-R(S)/46, April, 12th. Following is text of Polindia telegram to

His Highness Maharaja of Patna
His Highness Maharaja of Orchha
Raja of Sangli
Raja of Baghat

Begins. Secretary of State am His Excellency the Viceroy have agreed to see a delegation of Rulers including Your Highness Yourself at Viceroy's House, New Delhi, at 12 Noon on Monday May 27th stop Please telegraph direct to Polindia repeating Resident whether you can attend. Ends.

Polindia.

Copy by post.

By order, etc.,

V. S. Narayanaswamy
for Secy. to H.E. the C.R.

Issue. 20/5. 21

L. & (Secret).

M(J)P-42—8-12(Secret)MFP—(6707/M-374)—23-7-43—20,000 Bks.

Dio 343-R/46

5922/36

(61)

89

THE VICEROY'S HOUSE.
NEW DELHI.

21st May 1946.

My dear Griffin

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of yesterday evening that H.E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will see a delegation composed ~~from~~ 4 Rulers of small States as suggested in letter dated 17th May from the Political Adviser to PSV.

(for (57))

2. The time (which is provisional) will be 12 noon on Monday, May the 27th.

Yours sincerely,

I J Scott

L.C.L.Griffin, Esq., CSI, CIE.

D.S.(R)

OC

21/5/46

D.368-R/46

1049

X LF SANGLI KLP 21 RAJ 44 POLINDIA NEW DELHI =

THANKS TELEGRAM TWENTIETH TENDER SECRETARY OF STATE AND HIS EXCELLENCY VICEROY PROFOUND GRATITUDE FOR GRACIOUS HONOUR AND OPPORTUNITY STOP AS DESIRED AM ATTENDING AT VICEROYS HOUSE AT TWELVE NOON ON MONDAY MAY TWENTYSEVENTH REPEATING REPLY TO RESIDENT = RAJA =

D-369-R/46

1131

X RA SOLAN 21 25 POLINDIA NEW DELHI =

THANKS FOR YOUR TELEGRAM IMPORTANT 4151- R DATED 20 TH

MAY STOP I WILL ATTEND MEETING MONDA MAY 27 TH NOON =

= RAJA OF BAGHAT

(64)

(92

New Delhi,
22nd May 1946.

I mentioned to Your Highness at the end of March the possibility of the Cabinet Mission meeting a small delegation of Rulers selected from the Punjab, Central India, Deccan and Eastern States. I am glad to inform Your Highness that the Secretary of State and H.E. the Viceroy have agreed to grant an interview on Monday 27th to a delegation composed of Their Highnesses of Dholpur and Dewas, the Maharaja of Patna and the Raja of Rajpipla; invitations have issued accordingly.

[Signed C.L. Corfield]

If Vice Regal His Highness
Nawab Haji Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, CVO, LLD,
Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

0.372-R/46

1298

(65)

(9)

== X NI TIRATGARH 22 28 POLINDIA NEWDELHI ==

(59)

YOUR TELEGRAM 415- R REGARDING RULERS DELEGATION TO MEET SECRETARY OF STATES ON TWENTYSEVENTH STOP SHALL BE GLAD TO JOIN THE DELGETION AS PROPOSED

MAHARAJA GRCHHA

D.O.No.F.2-R(3)/46. (66) SECRET

New Delhi.
24th May 6.

Sir Conrad understands that H.E. wishes to be supplied with an Aide Memoire preparatory to the interview which he and the Secretary of State are giving to a Delegation of Rulers next Monday.

2. An Aide Memoire has been prepared and is sent herewith.

Yours sincerely,
Sgnd E Burrough-Bell

I.D. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Private Secy.
to H.E. the Viceroy.

Aide Memoire.

The Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy will give an interview on Monday, May 27th, to a delegation of Rulers consisting of -

H.H. the Maharaja of Orchha;
H.H. the Raja of Sangli;
Maharaja of Patna;
Raja of Baghat.

2. A tabular statement giving factual details about these Rulers and their States is attached.

3. The Statement issued on 16th May by the Cabinet Mission and His Excellency contains nothing applicable specifically to small States. But, in para.3 of the Memorandum on States' Treaties and Paramountcy, States which cannot within their existing resources achieve adequate standards of administration are advised "to form or join administrative units large enough to enable them to be fitted into the constitutional structure".

4. The distinction between these four Rulers and a Ruler such as Bilaspur whom the Cabinet Mission saw previously is that the latter though small considers that he has independent survival value, whereas the former realise that they have not. It is not at all certain however that the former realise the extent to which they will have to pool sovereignty if they are to create a

new political entity fit to survive in the new structure. Their schemes of grouping and confederation have hitherto (in spite of considerable pressure from the Crown Representative) been limited and loose, and have depended for their inauguration and support on the supervision and indirect control of local political officers. Such schemes to be of any permanent value must have inherent stability, and the size of the group must be comparable with that of a province. The alternative for these States is merger in a British Indian Province, or in a major State, whichever arrangement is ~~economically~~ the most suitable for the general development and economic interests of each State. It is suggested that these considerations should be impressed upon the Rulers who are being seen. They may then be in a position to influence the other Rulers in their respective areas to face the issues squarely. The Political Officers concerned will do their best to assist such Rulers in negotiating for this purpose (a) amongst themselves; (b) with a Province and (c) with a major State, as may be required.

State and Location	Name & Caste of Ruler	Year of Birth	Year of Succession	Area of State (Sq. miles)	Popn (1891)	Pre-war Revenue
Orchha (Central India)	Maharaja Sir Vir Singh Deo Bahadur, K.C.S.I. (Bundela Rajput)	A.D. 1864	1930	2080	363000	Rs. 12,50,00
Sangli (Deccan)	Captain His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan K.C.I.E.; (Konkanastha Brahmin)	1899	1903	1136	2,93,381	Rs. 15,80,000
Patna (Eastern States)	Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (Chauhan Rajput)	1912	1924	2511	632,226	Rs. 10,31,000
Baghat (Punjab Hill States)	Raja Durga Singh, C.I.E. (Rajput.)	1901	1911	33	11,014	Rs. 1,50,000

(67)

P.371-P/46

98

1181

PK SOKAN 28 4:0 POLINDIA NEWDELHI

(63)

= FURTHER TO MY TELEGRAM DATED 21- ST MAY WILL YOU KINDLY LET ME KNOW NAMES OF OTHER RULERS FORMING THE DELEGATION WHICH WILL MEET SECRETARY OF STATE & HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY ON 27- TH MAY = RAJA OF BAGHAT =

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE

(68) (67)

Draft / Telegram

File No. / Serial No.

1. Date of despatch

Important

No. Z-R(S) 127-R Dated 24/3/46.

2. List of enclosures

To Raja Baglat

SOLAN.

Leave allowed

24/3

Your telegram 23rd May (67)

Their Highnesses of Orchha and Sangli and Maharaja ~~Patna has been invited~~ Patna also invited

Politics

P.O. (S) 24/3

24/3

D. 372-R/46

662

X MA SRINAGAR KMR 24 RAJ 43 POLINDIA NEW DELHI =

= YOUR TELEGRAM 415 R RECD LAST NIGHT STOP DATE RULERS DELEGATION MEETING SECRETARY OF STATE AND H E THE VICEROY MONDAY TWENTIETH APPEARS TO BE MISTAKE STOP KINDLY CONFIRM DATE CARE KASHMIR EXPRESS COMPANY SRINAGAR = PATNESH =

(N) (101)

Telegram

No.2-R Dated 24th May, 1946.

From Polindia

To Eaststates, Calcutta
(Repeated- Ferndale, Shillong.)

Reference Polindia telegram 416-R May 20th. Maharaja Patna has not replied to invitation to meet Cabinet Mission Monday 27th stop Please report whether he is coming

---

(74)

IMPORTANT No. 429-R.

MAHARAJA PATNA

CARE KASHMIR EXPRESS COMPANY

SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

DATE FOR MEETING VICEROY AND SECRETARY OF STATE IS NEXT MONDAY MAY TWENTY SEVENTH STOP PLEASE CONFIRM ACCEPTANCE.

POLINDIA.

Secretary, Political Department,
New Delhi.

(74)

430-R.

5
Ed
24/5.

5No(20)
Cons 101
2-R

POLITICAL

Secretary, Political Dept.
New Delhi.

(73) A 367-R/46

Extract from telegram No. C/5/46., dated the 24th May, 1946, from the Resident, Deccan States.

H.H. the Raja of Sangli arrives at Delhi evening of May 25th and he is anxious to know who other members of Delegation meeting Secretary of State and Viceroy are. He would be grateful for short interview with Political Adviser at any time convenient on May 26th. Kindly communicate appointment to H.H. at Cecil Hotel, Delhi.

---

(74)

XX LH CALCUTTA AL 25 STE PTY 42

DUTT POLITTIA NEW DELHI

YOUR TELEGRAM 2- R DATED MAY TWENTYFOURTH MAHARAJA OF PATIA AT PRESENT

AT SRINAGAR AND HAS PROBABLY NOT YET RECEIVED YOUR TELEGRAM STOP HAVE

TELEGRAPHED TO HIM SRINAGAR ADDRESSED POLITTIA REPEATED EAST STATES SHILLONG

EAST STATES 798 = 120 = 2+ R

D/F DSR 26/3-C3 F.391-E/46 618 0 1 106

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

B. Class Prefix } Code

Recd. at H M.	Sent at H M.
From	To
By	By

OOO GE BALANGIR 26 RAJ PTY 112 INDETE POLINDIA NEW DELHI

= YOUR IMPORTANT TELEGRAM 415- R TO MAHARAJA PATNA DESPATCH 23

HOURS ON 20 TH RECEIVED HERE TWENTYSECOND STOP MAHARAJA WAS TO HAVE

LEFT LUCKNOW FOR KASHMIR OTHER DAYS STOP CONTENTS YOUR TELEGRAM

REPEATED HIM AT SRINAGAR BUT NOT YET KNOWN WHETHER HE HAS REACHED

KASHMIR STOP KASHMIR ADDRESS CARE KASHMIR EXPRESS CO SRINAGAR

STOP TELEGRAM FIXED DATE MEETING RULERS DELEGATION 12 NOON ON

20 TH WHICH EXPIRED BEFORE DESPATCH YOUR TELEGRAM STOP IF DATE

MUTILIATED IN TRANSMISSION AND WAS INCORRECT KINDLY TELEGRAPH

CORECT DATE DIRECT TO MAHARAJA AT HIS SRINAGAR ADDRESS STOP SHALL

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Class / Prefix } _____ Code _____

Recd. at ____ H. ____ M.	Sent at ____ H. ____ M.
From ____	To ____
By ____	By ____

Office of Origin	Date.	Service Instructions.

TO

BE GRATEFUL IF COPY TELEGRAPHIC REPLY ALSO REPEATED

TO HE = RAJ KAMJAR CHIEF MINISTER ====

N. B.—The name of the Sender, if required, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

GIFEAR

(76)

Important Telegram No. 434-R, dated 26th May 1946.

From - Polindia, New Delhi

To - Raj Kanwar, Chief Minister Patna, Balangir.

Ref to (75)

Maharaja Patna informed that date for meeting is tomorrow May 27th

---

IX IH SRINAGAR KMR 25 RAJ 33 POLINDIA NEW DELHI =

GLADLY ACCEPT INVITATION TO MET SECRETARY OF STATE
& H E THE VICEROY AT 12 NOON MONDAY TWENTYSEVENTH
STOP ARRIVING DELHI BY FRONTIER MAIL TWENTYSEVENTH
MORNING = PATNESH

(78) 769 A. 393-R/44

X IC TIKAMGARH 25 - 106 POLINDIA NEW DELHI

REFCE YOUR IMPORTANT TELEGRAM 415- ROF 26 TH ASKING MY CONSET TO JOIN RULERS DELEGATION TO SECRETARY OF STATE ON 27 TH STOP I WIRED CONSENT ON 22 ND AND SOUGHT FULLER ADVICE FROM THE CHANCELLOR REGARDING COMPOSITION AND SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION STOP NO REPLY FROM HIGHNESS CHANCELLOR ASYET STOP HAVE AGAIN WIRED TO CHANCELLOR TODAY STOP CONSIDER IT PURPOSELESS TO REACH DELHI WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF SUBJECT MATTER AND PREVIOUS CONSULTATIONS STOP WONDER WHO MOVED FOR THIS DELEGATION AND FOR WHAT OBJECT STOP UNLESS HEAR DEFINITE ADVICE FROM YOU OR HIGHNESS CHANCELLOR BY EVENING SHALL BE OBLIGED TO WATCH DRAW MY CONSENT OF 22 ND : MAHARAJA ORCHHA :

C.-3.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Received here at ____ H. ____ M.

No. 433-R.

Dated 25-5-46

MOST IMMEDIATE. H.H. MAHARAJA ORCHHA

TIKAMGARH.

MOST IMMEDIATE 433-R YOUR HIGHNESS TELEGRAM TODAYS DATE STOP INVITATION IS FROM SECRETARY OF STATE AND HIS EXCELLENCY ON SUGGESTION OF POLITICAL ADVISER TO HEAR VIEWS ON GROUPING OF STATES IN WHICH QUESTION YOUR HIGHNESS IS KNOWN TO BE ~~XXX~~ INTERESTED STOP OTHER MEMBERS OF DELEGATION ARE HH OF SANGLI RAJA OF BAGHAT AND MAHARAJA OF PATNA STOP GLAD TO RECEIVE CONFIRMATION THAT YOUR HIGHNESS INTENDS BEING PRESENT..... POLINDIA.

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in, serial numbers (in the case of foreign telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any), and number of words.

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

C. & M. G. Lhr.—11-44. 15,000 Bks.

AIRTEL WIRELY

R. 1052/42 R-2-45.

Cw 2644/46 (80) 144

D. 394-R/46

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TO

X YUTTHAMADH (25 2) POLINDIA NEWDELHI ==

Ens Cy 9/ Cy III words

THANKS FOR YOUR TELEGRAM STOP DATE STOP SHALL BE GLAD TO MEET

SECRETARY OF STATE AS DESIRED = MAHARAJA ORCHHA =

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

EGIPPAS—1262—28-10-45—1,35,0 Blks.

OFFICE OF H.H. THE CHANCELLOR OF THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES

BHOPAL.

24th May, 1946.

My dear Sir Conrad,

Thank you so much for your letter of the 22nd May.

I am glad that you have succeeded in arranging an interview of a Delegation composed of Their Highnesses of Orcha and Sangli, the Maharaja of Patna and the Raja of Baghat with the Secretary of State and H.E. the Viceroy on the 27th instant.

Yours Sincerely,

Hamidullah

The Hon'ble
Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE.CSI.,
Political Adviser to HE the Viceroy,
NEW DELHI.

SECRET.

Forwarded to The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE., CSI., MC

(Copy has been sent to H.E. the Viceroy's Secretary)

RECORD OF THE MEETING HELD ON MONDAY THE 27TH MAY 1946 BETWEEN THE S OF S, H.E. THE VICEROY AND A DELEGATION OF FOUR RULERS.

With the compliments of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

No. 592/36.

New Delhi, the 28th May 1946.

P. S. V. 28.

MGIPC—S4—13 PSV—11-6-45—5,000.

SECRET (82) (85) Dn.586-R/46 (115)

Meeting at 12 noon on Monday May 27th between the Secretary of State for India, H.E. the Viceroy and a Delegation of Rulers consisting of:-

H.H. the Maharaja of Orchha.
H.H. the Raja of Sangli.
Maharaja of Patna.
Raja of Baghat.

On being informed that none of the Rulers was in a position to speak for the others, H.E. the Viceroy asked each of them to give his views in turn.

The Raja of Baghat referred to the representation which he had submitted to the Cabinet Delegation on behalf of the 103 Rulers who were not members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, but were entitled to elect 9 of their number to represent them in the Chamber. These States were aggrieved that they had neither been consulted by the Chamber of Princes in connection with the Delegation's visit, nor by the Delegation itself. They urged that adequate arrangements should be made for their representation in the Constituent Assembly. The Raja enquired whether, in the constitution-making process, any distinction would be made between this category of Rulers and those who were members of the Chamber in their own right.

The Secretary of State that this would be a matter for negotiation.

The Raja of Baghat then read out a statement in which he urged that when paramountcy was renounced all States, irrespective of size or revenue, should have equal opportunities to negotiate their position in the new constitutional organisation. He realised, however, that each State would not be able to join the new Indian Union as an individual unit, and that some sort of grouping would be necessary. In these circumstances his suggestion was that H.M.G. should make a categorical statement ordering all the States, irrespective of size, in each particular region to form a Cantonal Confederation, the Rulers in each group retaining their sovereignty but entering into a treaty among themselves. Each Confederation so formed would be recognised as a unit for the purposes of the Indian Union.

The Raja said that in the Punjab Hill States there was already a co-operative grouping scheme in operation. He also referred to the Attachment Scheme in Kathiawar and Gujarat and enquired whether the States which had been attached in the second stage would be able to free themselves from attachment when paramountcy was given up.

H.E. the Viceroy said that to the best of his knowledge the Attachment Scheme had already been put into operation.

The Maharaja of Orchha said that the States of Bundelkhand had some years ago rejected a scheme whereby they would have virtually merged themselves into one unit, and had adopted instead a modified scheme in which they had a common High Court Judge, Police Depot and Police School. In his opinion if the States were to remain separate and did not form a closer union, it would be difficult for them to survive in the future India. He was therefore in favour of the formation of a Bundelkhand Province consisting of the States in the Bundelkhand Agency, Rewa and some districts from the Central Provinces. The inhabitants of this new Province or United States of Bundelkhand would be mostly Rajputs and were, in fact, one people traditionally, historically and linguistically.

The Raja of Sangli read out a statement which, after referring to certain important factors arising from the

(116

Statement of May 16th, described the scheme for a Union of the Deccan States, the main features of which had recently been agreed by 10 of the Rulers concerned. This scheme envisaged a Board of Rulers exercising limited and constitutional sovereignty over the Union, a single Legislative Assembly, popular Ministry and Exchequer, common services, and that the boundaries of individual States would be obliterated vis-a-vis the "Union State". A committee had been appointed to set up a constitution-making body, on which the people of the States would be represented, to draw up the constitution of the Union. The 10 States whose Rulers were sponsoring the scheme had a joint revenue of about a crore of rupees, a population of 12 lakhs and an area of nearly 5,000 square miles. The Raja asked that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy should give this scheme their blessing and any assistance and support which might be needed.

The Raja concluded by urging that the smaller States should be given adequate representation on (1) the Negotiating Committee and (2) the Liaison Body which, during the interim period, would deal with the political and economic problems arising between British India and the Indian States. He considered that if these bodies consisted of 5 representatives of the States, the smaller States should have at least two of them.

H.E. the Viceroy enquired whether there was any idea of including Kolhapur in the scheme for a Union of the Deccan States.

The Raja replied that the scheme had proceeded on the assumption that Kolhapur, which had a revenue of over a crore of rupees, was a major State which would not wish to come into a Union with its smaller neighbours.

H.E. the Viceroy said that while he could make no commitment in regard to supporting the Union Scheme, he considered that it was realistic and certainly a step in the right direction.

The Maharaja of Patna said that he welcomed the recent assurance that paramountcy would not be transferred to an independent Indian Government. The Eastern States had very much in mind the hope expressed by the Viceroy that the smaller States would do everything possible to achieve higher standards of administration, and that to this end they should form themselves into larger administrative units. The Eastern States already had a joint High Court, Armed Police, Agricultural and Forestry Schools and a common advisory staff for various administrative departments. At present they were considering means for making this arrangement more systematic. They were, in fact, contemplating the establishment of a Confederation which would have an area of 60 thousand square miles, a population of 8 million and a revenue of between 4 and 5 crores of rupees. The Confederation would have considerable wealth in forests and undeveloped mineral resources. It would be of sufficient size and wealth to be a unit of the new Indian Union. The Rulers were holding a meeting in July to take preliminary decisions and to draw up a constitution for the Confederation.

H.E. the Viceroy said that he would have thought that the best hope of these States lay in closer co-operation with Orissa Provin

The Maharaja said that in some respects this already existed. The Province and the States were already co-operating in regard to the Utkal University and economic development schemes. In making plans for closer association, however, they were handicapped by uncertainty as to the constitutional position.

H.E. the Viceroy said that if the States found it in their best interests to join up with the Province, he knew of no reason why they should not do so. So far as he could see, they could open negotiations at once. The States would be well advised to study very carefully the advantages of closer co-operation. He had discussed this subject with the Premier of Orissa, who was

very keen to open negotiations with representatives from the States.

The Maharaja said that the Orissa States by no means ruled out closer co-operation with the Province. He would point out, however, that although the resources of the States were collectively greater than that of the Province, the the Province was larger and more politically advanced than any individual State. There was therefore a danger that the interests of the States might be subordinated to those of the Province. The Rulers must make sure that their own position and that of their subjects were adequately safeguarded.

D.O.No.F.2-R(S)/46. SECRET.

New Delhi.
30th May 1946

My dear Thompson,

Will you please refer to Polindia telegram No.416-R dated 20th May 1946?

2. The Secretary of State for India and H.E. the Viceroy gave an interview at 12 noon on Monday May 27th to a delegation of Rulers consisting of:-

(1) H.H. the Maharaja of Orchha.
(2) H.H. the Raja of Sangli
(3) Maharaja of Patna
(4) Raja of Baghat.

3. I am desired to forward for your information a copy of that portion of the record of the interview which refers to the Raja of Baghat.

Yours sincerely
Sd/- E.B. Wakefield,

The Hon'ble
Mr.J.H.Thompson,CIE,
Resident for the Punjab States.

The Raja of Baghat referred to the representation which he had submitted to the Cabinet Delegation on behalf of the 103 Rulers who were not members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right, but were entitled to elect 9 of their number to represent them in the Chamber. These States were aggrieved that they had neither been consulted by the Chamber of Princes in connection with the Delegation's visit, nor by the Delegation itself. They urged that adequate arrangements should be made for their representation in the Constituent Assembly. The Raja enquired whether in the constitution-making process, any distinction would be made between this category of Rulers and those who were members of the Chamber in their own right.

The Secretary of State that this would be a matter for negotiation.

The Raja of Baghat then read out a statement in which he urged that when paramountcy was renounced all States, irrespective of size or revenue, should have equal opportunities to negotiate their position in the new constitutional organisation. He realised, however, that each State would not be able to join the new Indian Union as an individual unit, and that some sort of grouping would be necessary. In these circumstances his suggestion was that H.M.G. should make a categorical statement ordering all the States, irrespective of size, in each particular region to form a Cantonal Confederation, the Rulers in each group retaining their sovereignty but entering into a treaty among themselves. Each Confederation so formed would be recognised as a unit for the purposes of the Indian Union.

The Raja said that in the Punjab Hill States there was already a co-operative grouping scheme in operation. He also referred to the Attachment Scheme in Kathiawar and Gujarat and and enquired whether the States which had been attached in the second stage would be able to free themselves from attachment when paramountcy was given up.

H.E. the Viceroy said that to the best of his knowledge the Attachment Scheme had already been put into operation.

....

D.O.No.F.2-R(S)/46. (84) SECRET

New Delhi.
30th May 1946

My dear Colonel,

Will you please refer to Political telegram No.416-R dated 20th May 1946?

2. The Secretary of State for India and H.E. the Viceroy gave an interview at 12 noon on Monday May 27th to a delegation of Rulers consisting of:-

(1) H.H. the Maharaja of Orchha
(2) H.H. the Raja of Sangli
(3) Maharaja of Patna
(4) Raja of Baghat.

3. I am desired to forward for your information a copy of that portion of the record of the interview which refers to the Maharaja of Orchha.

Yours Sincerely
Sd/- E.B. Wakefield

The Hon'ble
Lt.Col. H.F. Campbell, CIE,
Resident for Central India.

The Maharaja of Orchha said that the States of Bundelkhand had some years ago rejected a scheme whereby they would have virtually merged themselves into one unit, and had adopted instead a modified scheme in which they had a common High Court Judge, Police Expert and Police School. In his opinion if the States were to remain separate and did not form a closer Union, it would be difficult for them to survive in the future India. He was therefore in favour of the formation of a Bundelkhand Province consisting of the States in the Bundelkhand Agency, Rewa and some districts from the Central Provinces. The inhabitants of this new Province or United States of Bundelkhand would be mostly Rajputs and were, in fact, one people traditionally, historically and linguistically.

.....

D.O. No. F. 2-R(S)/46. (85) SECRET

New Delhi.

30th May 1946

My dear Harvey,

Will you please refer to Polindia tel-gram No. 416-R dated 20th May 1946?

2. The Secretary of State for India and H.E. the Viceroy gave an interview at 12 noon on Monday May 27th to a delegation of Rulers consisting of:-

(1) H.H. the Maharaja of Orchha
(2) H.H. the Raja of Sangli
(3) Maharaja of Patna
(4) Raja of Baghat.

3. I am desired to forward for your information a copy of that portion of the record of the interview which refers to the Raja of Sangli.

Yours Sincerely

Sd/- E.B. Wakefield.

Lt. Col. C.W.L. Harvey,
CIE, OBE, MC,
Resident for Kolhapur and
the Deccan States.

The Raja of Sangli read out a statement which, after referring to certain important factors arising from the Statement of May 16th, described the scheme for a Union of the Deccan States, the main features of which had recently been agreed by 10 of the Rulers concerned. This scheme envisaged a Board of Rulers exercising limited and constitutional sovereignty over the Union, a single Legislative Assembly, popular Ministry and Exchequer, common services, and that the boundaries of individual States would be obliterated vis-a-vis the "Union State". A Committee had been appointed to set up a constitution-making body, on which the people of the States would be represented, to draw up the constitution of the Union. The 10 States whose Rulers were sponsoring the scheme had a joint revenue of about a crore of rupees, a population of 12 lakhs and an area of nearly 5,000 square miles. The Raja asked that the Secretary of State and the Viceroy should give this scheme their blessing and any assistance and support which might be needed.

The Raja concluded by urging that the smaller States should be given adequate representation on (1) the Negotiating Committee and (2) the Liaison Body which, during the interim period, would deal with the political and economic problems arising between British India and the Indian States. He considered that if these bodies consisted of 5 representatives of the States, the smaller States should have at least two of them.

H.E. the Viceroy enquired whether there was any idea of including Kolhapur in the scheme for a Union of the Deccan States.

The Raja replied that the scheme had proceeded on the assumption that Kolhapur, which had a revenue of over a crore of rupees, was a major State which would not wish to come into a Union with its smaller neighbours.

H.E. the Viceroy said that while he could make no commitment in regard to supporting the Union scheme, he considered that it was realistic and certainly a step in the right direction.

D.384-R/46

OFFICE OF CABINET DELEGATION
THE VICEROY'S HOUSE,
NEW DELHI.

(86)

27.5.46

Dear Griffin

Scott spoke to you about the attached, which the Rajah of Bhagat wants to publish. He is waiting an answer as the S/S sees no great objection, but of course H.E's concurrence is required as well.

If time for you see Rajah (or alternatively can open) you please reply to the Rajah by phone as soon as possible.

8919.

PS) Please let me have the
Memorandum back as it is
my only copy

Yours Sincerely

MEMORANDUM presented by the Raja of Baghat to Hon'ble the Secy of State and H.E. the Crown Representative on behalf of the Constituent States.

---

1. It is submitted that irrespective of its size or revenue, no distinction or differentiation should be made between a state and a state. For when Paramountcy reverts to the States, it reverts to the smallest state as much as it does to the biggest state in India. It will not be fair, just or equitable to distinguish one state from another in respect of paramountcy or its inherent position to join the Indian union merely because of an accident of revenue. The treaty engagements and Sanads are more or less the same for all States and their interpretation cannot be different for different States.

A state is a 'state paramount' and should have equal opportunities to negotiate its position in the new constitutional set-up for India. It is, however, realised that all the states cannot join the Indian Union as a unit by themselves and some sort of grouping is necessary for the purpose. It is, therefore, suggested that all the states in a particular geographical region, irrespective of their size, be asked to form a Cantonal Confederation with their Rulers entering into a Treaty inter-se. For example, the states of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Sandur and Banganapalle should be asked to enter into such a treaty forming the Confederation and that Confederation be recognised as a Unit for purposes of the Indian Union. Such a Confederation while maintaining the individual sovereignty of the states, subject to the States' Constitution Act for joining the Confederation, would make an efficient workable Unit even if, ultimately, the Indian Union does not come into being. The principle enunciated above seems to be the only satisfactory solution of the problem of the states. The acceptance of the principle would entail a categorical statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government mandating such a Confedral grouping, obligatory for both the big and small states. Such a statement would pave the way for the Princes to come to an understanding among themselves. Until this is done there is no possibility of an understanding being arrived at by the States voluntarily because of the desire of the bigger States to merge-in

their smaller neighbour.

2. It is understood that the transfer of Paramountcy from the British Crown to the States would result in their complete freedom to negotiate fresh engagements with the new Indian Government. It would also necessarily imply the freedom of the 'attached states' from the operation of the Attachment Scheme, for the Instrument of Attachment and the Attachment Act would ipso-facto cease to function. This understanding is based on the deduction that when paramountcy cannot be transferred by the British Crown to the new Indian Government, because of the Crown's Treaty and Sanad engagements with the States, it cannot also be transferred to the attaching States in respect of the attached states, and, as such, these states would once again revert back to their original pre-attachment position and sovereignty.

Sd/- Durga Singh,
Raja of Baghat.

(67)

128

New Delhi,
28th May 1946.

Received
M/29/5.

My dear Turnbull,

I return herewith the Memorandum presented by the Raja of Baghat together with a copy of the reply which is being sent on the lines arranged by the Political Adviser with you. The Raja of Baghat left Delhi yesterday afternoon, and it was not possible to get into touch with him on the telephone before he left.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-L.C.L.Griffin

P.P.Turnbull, Esq.,
Office of Cabinet Delegation,
The Viceroy's House,
New Delhi.

(88)

New Delhi,
25th May 1946.

My dear Raja Sahib,

With reference to the Memorandum which was presented to the Secy of State and His Excellency the Crown Representative on the 27th instant and which it is understood that you wish to publish, I am desired to say that, as similar memoranda presented by other persons who have seen the members of the Cabinet Mission have not been published, it is considered that it would be inappropriate to publish this Memorandum, though there would be no objection to your sending copies of it to any other Rulers who may be interested.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- L.C.L.Griffin

Raja Durga Singh, CIE,
Raja of Baghat,
Solan (Simla Hills).

(89)

(130)

No.D.384-R/46.

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded for information to the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States.

By order, etc.,

Sd/- S. Narayanaswami.

for Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

Political Department
New Delhi.

The 30th May 1946.

---

1. Memorandum from the Raja of Baghat to the Hon'ble the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 27th May 1946.
2. Demi-official letter dated the 28th May 1946 from L.C.L. Griffin, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Secretary, to the Raja of Baghat.

Dangwal./

D. No. 575-S/46

(90)

D.O. No. 179-Co
SM-4-40/II

Camp Fairbank Mashobra,

Dated the 13/15 May 1946.

Joint Administration of the Punjab Hill States.

My dear Griffin,

Will you please refer to para 2 of Shattock's demi-official letter No. F 254-P(S)/45 dated 2nd February 1946?

2. The Raja of Baghat has continued to press me to receive the Raja of Jubbal and Sir Dalip Singh. I agreed to see them to-day and the Raja of Baghat accompanied them.

3. I pointed out that the whole picture had changed and suggested that with the Cabinet Mission's declaration regarding the eventual disappearance of Paramountcy, it was for the small unit to consider its survival value and in the present case for the smaller units, who had planned what they called a Confederation - which in reality is only another phase of joint administration - to consider whether their plans create any sub-confederation such as can bargain its way into an Indian Union.

4. The Raja of Jubbal took no real part in the discussion but his attitude led me to believe that his view may be similar to that of his son-in-law, the Raja of Bilaspur, viz that he will be able to stand aside in his isolation (and wealth) until he sees how the picture develops. The other two, however, immediately realised that detailed discussion of their scheme was futile and engaged in a frank and off-the-record discussion, during which they invited my personal opinion on the ingredients necessary for the survival and bargaining weight of a unit or a group. They showed no difficulty in appreciating where the onus of decision lies in view of the declaration of policy. I gathered, however, that the Raja of Baghat remains of the view that the smallest unit can somehow be preserved and will have

little

little to contribute in his discussion with the Cabinet Mission on 27th May 1946.

5. The existing joint schemes, slightly repaired or adjusted, have been extended until 30th September 1946.

Yours sincerely,

J. Lumpton

To

L.C.L.Griffin Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative,
New Delhi.

G.S.
23/5/46.

(90) D.379-P/46 (123)

Telephone No.255.

D.O. No. Ad./Tr.7.
RADHA BHAWAN,
Camp Solan (Simla Hills).
26th May 1946.

My dear Corfield,

This is just to confirm our conversation of this afternoon. I shall see you at 2-30 p.m. in your house on the 3rd of June. I have also noted that Herbert will come to see me here on Friday the 31st May.

Yours sincerely,
C. Bajpai

The Hon'ble Sir Conrad Corfield,
KCIE., CSI., MC.,
Political Adviser to H.E. the
Crown Representative in India,
New Delhi.

P.S. TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

L-387-R/36
3492/36

(97)

THE VICEROYS HOUSE.
NEW DELHI.

27th May 1946.

My dear Griffin

I forward herewith papers left by H.H. the Maharaja of Orchha, and the Raja of Baghat.

2. H.E. noted after his interview with the four Rulers this morning:

> "They all had different schemes but were all thinking on the lines of amalgamation of some sort".

Yours sincerely,

L.C.L.Griffin, Esq., CSI, CIE.

Area and population of various Districts (1941) to be included in the proposed Bundelkhand Province.

Province	District	Area	Population
United Provinces	1. Jhansi	3,606	7,73,002
	2. Hamirpur	2,443	5,75,538
	3. Jalaun	1,591	4,82,384
	4. Banda	2,913	7,22,568
Total		10,553	25,53,492
Central Provinces	1. Saugar	6,761	9,39,068
	2. Damoh		
	3. Jubbulpur	5,897	12,64,163
	4. Narsinghpur		
	5. Mandla	5,115	5,04,580
Total		17,773	27,07,811
States	1. Bundelkhand Agency	11,831	16,83,636
	2. Rewa	12,830	18,20,445
Total		24,661	35,04,081

Total British Districts	28,326	52,61,303
Total States.	24,661	35,04,081
Grand total of the Bundelkhand Province.	52,987	87,65,384

Note:- 1.

Total Area of Central India States	52,072
Total population of C. I. States	75,11,694

These figures show that the New Bundelkhand Province will be bigger than all the Central India States put together.

2. In Bundelkhand the Muslim population is 5 per cent.

Comparative statement showing the Area and polulation of various Provinces of British India and the proposed Bundelkhand Province.

Province	Area	Population
Sindh	48,136	4,535,008
Orissa	32,198	8,728,544
N. W. F.	14,263	3,038,067
Assam	54,951	10,204,733
Bundelkhand Province	52,987	87,65,384

Routine

File No. P-R(Secret)/46

Collection No.

19 46.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

REFORMS BRANCH.

Pros. / Serial Nos.

Subject.

Preliminary discussions for setting up a Constitutional-making Body--Participation of States-.

Interviews with Cabinet Delegation.

Previous References.	**Later References.**

S-97 (Unbleached).

MGIPC—22—497 (Genl) NPP—(2000/A/51-597) 8-1-51—22,00,000.

(1)

Dy. No. 112-R/46 (1)

For information.

DS(R) may be interested to see.

Shamsuzzaha
22/3/46

Seen. Schultz 22/3/46

22.3.46
DS(R)
22.3.46

NS/R
DS(R)

Dy.No. 139-R/46
Dy. No. 141-R/46

(2)
(3)

S.No.(2) He is crazy !

Sd/- C.L. Corfield
28.2.46

S.Nos.(1) and (2) are for information. The question of the election of States Peoples' Representatives for discussions with the Cabinet Delegation is separately under consideration. No acknowledgment of these letters seems necessary.

Sd/-
3/4/46.

2.4.46.

2.4.46

Seek with Note no 2 R/46
By Rawlins ji

To the Political Secretary to His Excellency
the Viceroy of India.

Sir,

I send herewith a copy of English rendering of a resolution carried unanimously in Oriya in a public meeting held on 9th instant in Keruk in Mayurbhanj State of Eastern States Agency for His Excellency's perusal.

I have the honour to remain
Sir
Your most obedient
servant.

Dated
13th instant
1946.

Baripada
Mayurbhanj Prajamandal
Head office
P.O. Baripada
Mayurbhanj State
E.S.A.

Prasannakumar Das
Secretary
Mayurbhanj Praja Mandal

A copy of English rendering of a resolution carried in Oriya in a public meeting held on 9th instant in Keruka in Mayurbhanj State of the Eastern States Agency.

The people of Mayurbhanj assembled in this public meeting record their emphatic opinion that in the Constituent Assembly declared to be held for the framing of the Constitution of the free federated India nothing short of the representation of the people of the Indian States by their representatives elected upon adult franchise upon the aforesaid issue will be acceptable by the 9 crores of the States People and the representation for the States by the rulers or their nominees is bound to create a situation of grave unrest and discontent among the people the results whereof no one can foresee.

Prasanna Kumar Dash
Secretary, Mayurbhanj
Prajamandal
13/3/1946.

(2) D. 139-R/46

From—M. R. BHALERAO, ARTIST, B. A., LL. B., SENIOR ADVOCATE, G. I. STATES &
THE ORIGINAL MEMBER OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS, NEW DELHI.
Address—Q. N. 16, JIWAJIGANJ, LASHKAR, GWALIOR, G. INDIA.

Dated 27 March 1946. Wednesday. on certificate of Postage.

The British Cabinet Mission &
The Future Constitution for India.

C. G. Herbert, Esqr.
C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
The Hon'ble Secretary to His Excellency,
The Crown Representative, Political Deptt.
Government of India. New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Definite task for the British Cabinet Mission to India was discussed by Mr. Richard Butler & Mr. Atlee — the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons — London, March 15, 1946. Mr. Butler referred to the issue of the future of the Indian States. He said," we must insist that any — solution which is planned ensures that we keep our word with the Indian Princes and their peoples and will give every opportunity to them to enjoy forms of enlightened and progressive Governments according to their tastes."

The Gwalior State subjects consist of different shades of Political opinions: The Indian National Congress; The Muslim league; The Hindu Mahasabha; Independent opinion; Non-Party opinion, etc. I believe that under the circumstance the principle of nomination is more beneficial than the principle of Election based on the opinion of masses having only part-information of the Political situation.

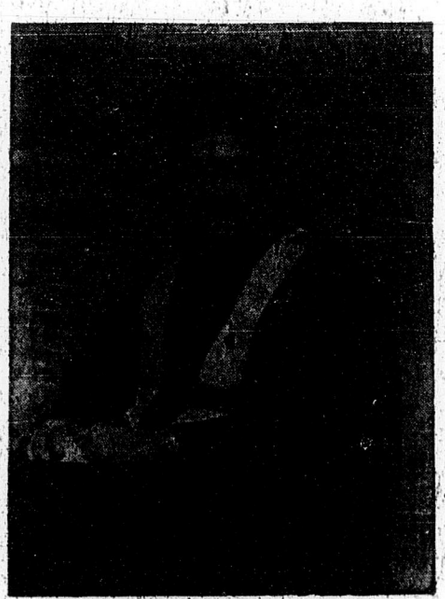
I am holding views beneficial to Indian Princes and their people, as related to — and not detached from — the world. For instance, I would think about the State Bank, not totally isolated from, but as related to the world Bank. In —

P.T.O.

Connection with the present British Cabinet Mission, I may be nominated as one representing the broad out-look on vital questions related to the State and its people. I am a non-Party man in the sense that I keep before me a broad out-look of life, as distinguished from a particular out-look, confined to one exclusive aspect of the Political life. I shall be useful to the British Cabinet Mission seeking the formation of Interim Government - Machinery to be set up to evolve future Constitution for India, whether she chooses to remain within the Commonwealth, or she elects for Independence.

I beg to attach herewith a copy of my photo-block with a brief statement of my qualifications and experience, for your Honour's reference.

Yours Honour's sincerely,
M. R. Bhalerao.
D: 27-3-1946.



Birth Dated 2-3-1891. Photo Dated 15-1-1945.

M. R. BHALERAO.

Artist, Art Critic, B.A., LL. B, Senior Advocate, C. I. States, The Original Member of the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Member of the Sapru Conciliation Committee (Supported by the London Conciliation Group), New Delhi, India.

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24.2.46

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My dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herein the Memo prepared by one of Cabinet Mission that has arrived today in Delhi for your kind perusal and consideration and for that of H.E. the Viceroy through your goodself.

Having worked with your goodself when you were in the Rajputana Agency, my views are not unknown to you. The present memo is an expression of the views of the people of the Indian States in general and of the Rajputana people in particular. When independence is in sight the people of the Indian States can not remain sinking under the slavish control of the outside ministers, who are spending our earnings like water any more in useless works without our consent, approval or knowledge even. Nor can we remain subordinate to the people of the Indian Provinces. If there is general Election it shall be one of the peoples of Bharat, Hindus, Muhammedans, Sikhs, inhabitants of British India of today and those of the Indian States. We must enjoy equal rights and privileges with our brethren of the Indian Provinces with equal status in all capacities. If there is transference of power from the British Government to the people of India, the people of States shall have their due share to decide all sorts of questions internally or of international nature. Neither the Leaders of the Indian National Congress nor of the Muhammedan League nor of any other party should have any sort of superiority to us. More than I shall be coming to Delhi. With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

G. P. Sonavani

Asst. Juniper Barber Vakil
Rajputana Agency.

P.S.
I hope to receive an invitation to meet the Cabinet Mission in due course, but if it is late, you will please arrange to have one for me at the proper time for which I shall be highly obliged. G.P.S.

To

Cabinet Miss on 1946,
New Delhi.

Memorandum.

By - G.N. Somani, Jaipur.

Patriarchal States.

The boons and benefits of the rule of the Princes in the Indian States are very many and really some of the States that have been existing for over a thousand year years were patriarchal ones. The treatment of the Princes of these states with their people had been in the words of the great poet Kalidas, "न पिता पितरश्च तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः; " of a parent to his children. But the advent of the British inIndia and their influence on and association with the Princes, has altogether changed the situation.

Treaties with the British.

It has been my long cherished desire to see my brethern of the Indian States, specially of Jaipur, free from the triple yoke under which they have been suffering on account of wrong interpretation of the treaties, Sanads and engagements, made under compulsion, from time to time by the Princes with the Agents of the British Government. These treaties were never voluntarily made by the Princes; but they were mere dictations, first by the Governor-Generals of the East India Company and then by the Crown Representatives and his agents on behalf of His Majesty's Government at home. They were one-sided and were made with the selfish motives to consolidate the British Power in India. They bound down the Princes to be sub-servient to the British cause. As I will show somewhere else in the proper place that Mr. Butler, the former Under-Secretary to the State for India, is wrong to say as below in his opening speech as Member of the opposition in the debate in the House of Commons on the eve of departure of the cabinet

Mission :-

" We must insist that any solution, which is planned ensures that we keep our word with the Indian Princes and their peoples."

Treaties as obstacles.

The people were never consulted, when these treaties were executed, their interests were never sought they were given no word. These treaties afforded no shelter to the people, but were obstacles in the path of progress, self-determination and self-Government of the people and by the people in the Indian States.

My efforts.

It is to contribute some thing in the removal of the obstacles like the above that I went to England, saw the Hon'ble Members of the India Council and other influential Members of the Parliament, wrote books, pamphlets articles and addressed letters to the Viceroys and Secretaries of State for India. I am very thankful to them that they acknowledged my letters and Lord Linlithgow was kind enough to the extent of writing and criticising my " Note on the India Act, 1935 in relation to the Indian States." in a long private letter in his own hand-writing.

War- the greatest factor.

But now war, the greatest factor to make changes in the minds of nations, has changed the mind of the British Nation and as an effect of that change, they first delegated Members of the Parliament of all parties to study at the spot the condition of India and wishes of her people and also to know the trend of their mind. Now they are delegating the working Ministers themselves in a positive mood and a fixed mind to find out a way whereby the Indians be able to manage their own affairs themselves independently of the British Nation.

I, therefore, first sketch out briefly what had happened in the debate in the House of Commons to..... instruct the Cabinet Ministers on the eve of the departure of the Mission.

Simla Conference.

The year 1946 is a very eventful year for India. As soon as the end of the war was in sight, Lord Wavell keenly desirous of improving the conditions of attainment of National Government or self-Givernment by the Indians, first released the Congress Leaders of the Quit India Resolution of 1942, and invited them to meet in a Conference at Simla, but Mr. M.A. Jinnah, the Muslim League President, being too eagerous ambitious and stub-born to have his imaginary P A K I S T A N, broke through it; and the Conference, though not representative of all the Political parties of the Indian people, gave way.

Parliamentary Delegation.

But the British, desirous of doing something substantial, sent the Parliamentary Delegation in the beginning of the year, and though the members of the delegation had hurried visits to important centres of India, yet they made sincere efforts to know the mind of India. They returned home and made the House of Commons aware of what they saw here. Even the Conservative M.P. Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, with whom I had the privilege of frank conversation, when the Delegation visited Jaipur on 5-2-1946, was the first to speak in the Debate in the House of Commons, above referred to .

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, Conservative M.P.

Addressing the East India Association, London, of which I have the honour to be a member; this conservative M.P. stated on the 13th March, 1946 :-

"The British Ministerial Mission, which is leaving for India next Tuesday cannot produce a solution of the Indian problem in the same way that a magician produces a rabit out of his hat."

He further added "My principal impression after visiting India was that that Country is politically adult and capable of managing her own affairs."

Addressing to the House of Commons Mr. Godfrey Nicholson said: "He found India after 11 years' absence a changed country. She was politically adult and was in the position of a young man who says to his parents, I no longer want to remain under your tutflage, I wish to manage my own affairs." He further stated, "The Cabinet Missions task would not be to make decisions but to get the Indians make decisions and convince them of Briton's sincerity that she wished India to be free from direct control from the British Parliament and the Whitehall in the near future."

Dealing with the Pakistan he hoped the Mission would not be led away into doing more than the making of the minimum decisions of placing the responsibilities of boundaries on the shoulders of Britain. That would be a cardinal blunder.

Mr. Richard Butler's opening speech in the debate of Commons.

While opening the debate Mr. Richard Butler, the former Under Secretary said that we (the British Nation) all do realise the urgency of satisfying the expectations of the Indian people by making an early advance towards the goal of Self-Government to which the British Parliament is pledged and wished that the Cabinet Mission would go to India with a positive mood to make radical improvement in the situation of utmost gravity. The Cabinet Ministers, he said, would Help the Viceroy in the best way in enabling him in the reconstruction of his Executive Council on a ~~board~~ broad basis, substituting representative Indian Leaders for the present Official Members. He further observed that some central nexus shall have to be made to handle questions like unification of India achieved by long, patient and constructive statesmanship of a Century and a half and other questions of all India importance.

Mr. Butler also reflected on the position of the Indian States. He said that the people of Great Britain should keep their word with the Indian Princes and their

people and will give every opportunity to them to enjoy forms of enlightened and progressive Governments according to the tastes of the people.

Mr. Atlee, the Prime Minister's speech in the Commons debate.

Mr. Butler was followed by Mr. Atlee, the Prime Minister, who approving the tone of the member of opposition said that from every point of view India was in a State of great tension. He advised the Cabinet Mission to look to the future rather than harp back to the past. The formula of the past should not be applied to the present position. The Prime Minister said that the tide of nationalism was running very fast in India and all over Asia and a nation of 400 million people should now have her own fredom to decide her own destiny the British people should only help them to set up forthwith a Machinery for making the form of Government they choose and decide.

Mr. Atlee's advice for interim Government.

Mr. Atlee advised the Ministerial Mission and the Viceroy to set up an Interim Government enjoying the greatest possible support of the Indians headed by the Viceroy, for the time a self made constitution is worked by India herself. The Prime Minister hoped The statesmen of Bratain and of Princely India to work out a solution of the problem of bringing together the various constituent parts and desired the Indian States to find their due place in the constitution. Mr. Atlee felt that Political India might be the light of Asia. He wished every success to Cabinet Mission though he was apprehensive that the Mission was going to India in the time of great economic difficulties, when there is marked serious anxiety over India's food supply.

Lord Privyseal's winding remarks.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Lord Privyseal, while winding up the debate emphatically said that henceforward with the Statute of Westminister on the Statute Book this Nation would never try to hold down the Indian people by force of arms. He assured Mr. Godfrey

(14)

Nicholson the first Speaker on the Debate that 'the Government had no other function than humble willingness to help.'

My conversation with the Parliamentary Delegation.

I beg to attach herewith the gist of conversation I had with this good M.P. Godfrey Nicholson, when he visited Jaipur along with other members of the Delegation. Mrs. Nichol and Lord Charley on 5-2-46.

Prof. Laski's advice for unity.

Thus from the above it is clear that the British Nation, Conservatives, Labour and Liberals are sincere, to stand no bar to their self-Government, if the Indians are sincerely united to carve it out.

Professor Herold Laski, Chairman of the British Labour Party and the greatest friend of India thus advises the Cabinet Mission on the eve of their departure to India. "This is the eleventh hour and at such a time it behoves Indians of every outlook and every creed to remember that the most urgent matter is preservation of the unity of India, which is the real source of its strength." He further advised the Indian Leaders that the future destiny of India was in its hands of moulding the great issues, vital and not to haggle about the minor points.

Issues :- Now there are three main Issues :-

1. Is India a Nation? Are the Indians united to form a Machinery of the Interim Government without which no constitution could be framed and no vital questions of India wide importance can be solved ?
2. Are the Indians competent enough to manage their own affairs and find a place befitting India in the new order of the world ?
3. Are the Indian States ready to co-operate with the British Indians of the day, and what would be the position of the [illegible]

Princes

and their people in the formation of the machinery of the Interim Governmem., and finally in the Constitution of federated India?

India is one nation - of undividable natural boundaries.

Issue No. i. If India is now a Nation, soaring above caste, Creed, community and colour, she will make a United demand of independence and form the machinery of Interim Government, finally to frame a Constitution of her own. The Cabinet Mission has come to help the Indians to form that machinery which shall finally chalk out her own course and will decide her own destiny, as an Independant Nation and shall arrange to have a befitting and honourable place with other big nations of the New world. But I am afraid the Mohammadan League under Mr. Jinnah, will place the Pakistan bug hurdle in the way. It is very fateful that Mr. Jinnah starts with the two nation Theory. He does not present the Muslims of his League as Members of the one family of the Indian Nation. He wants to divide India of the undividable natural boundaries, and wants a Muslim State for his Musalmans. Sorry to refer to the past, but it is all the teaching of the British Government! Their allowing separate Muslim Electoral Rolls was a poisonous policy. India was one Nation, even during the Mohammadan period. Allowing them separate Muslim electoral constituencies was a fatal mistake! It has made the League Muslims puffed up and arrogant. They would not listen to any reason. The only way is to let them alone, and not care for their threats. If the rest of India is united, the Leagures should co-operate with her to form the United Government. If the Leagures revolt against the rest of India, she would meet them in any way they prefer. The British Cabinet Mission, under the circumstances, should discard the Leagures and should begin to work earnestly

and honestly. If the Cabinet Ministers show a strong attitude, they shall get success in the work they have come for. Seeking appeasement of the League will create many difficulties. The Cabinet Ministers should please note that if they would show any sign of appeasement, the Hindus will demand the whole Hindustan for themselves. There will be confusion and Civil War and the whole of the Sub-Continent of India will plunge into chaos and misery of war fare, till the real Masters of Hindustan come victorious to have their own Government without the help of any outside Nation.

India competent to manage their own affairs.

Issue No. 2. I leave the second issue, but I cannot help expressing that the sense of unification in the present day Indians and achieved as so very dearly, is prevailing through out from Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from Cuttock to Attock. People of all faiths and castes, creeds and colours do feel that they are one nation., nowable enough to govern their sub-continent themselves. The best illustration is found in the formation of Indian National Army and of the Provisional Indian Government, and that too, outside the boundaries of India. Mr. Subas Chandra Bose -- I depricate his method, but admire his patriotism -- a Bengali youth, having wonderfully left his home, though under strict watch of the Police, could unite, like Thomas G. Masaryk, the Father of Zechoslovokia the soldiers and men of different views and from under highly uncongenial circumstances an Indian National Army for the defence of his mother country India, against attack of all sorts of outsiders. It is highly amazing how he could manage to finance this big move and feed the big army. There is no wonder then when the British Nation is sincerely out to help, many Subhases, Nehrus and Ranees of Jhansi will show a United front, from their own National Government, frame their own constitution and find a befitting place for India in the Unity of Nations.

British to live in India as friends.

But in my humble opinion still the Indians have to learn much from the British people. They, therefore, require their guidance. To me, the Quit India Resolution, was a hasty thing. The British must live in India as our brethern but certainly not as our overlords. Their guidance as the next friends is very necessary, but their domination over our people and their Imperialistic control, is burdensome and hateful. The Britishers should adopt themselves to the Indian habits and environments. They should settle down here and make India their home, living side by side with us as cultivators, Merchants, Mechanics, Scientists, Philosophers, Politicians, etc., in various phases and occupations of life.

Indian States and the Political Deptt.

Issue No. 3. I now come to the third Issue. The present Indian States have been manufactured by the British Policy of keeping the Princes sub-survient to the magnification, and expansion, of their glory and grandeur and for the exploitation of the economic resources by the Britishers. The Delhi and the Agra Durbars are the manifestations of this Policy. The Princes have been treated as the pet lads of the British Empire to be displayed as toys of Pomp and Power to the other Western Nations. They were kept, up to very recently, under the guidance and control of the Political Officers and now under the Ministers from outside their State, but certainly recommendees and favourites of the Political Department of the Government of India. They would come to the States with large number of followers and with full powers of a ruler and have absolute control over the people of the State.

Treaties - fragments of time-barred paper.

Much reliance has been made to be kept by the Princes on these Treaties and engagements, but they are worthless and time-barred fragments of paper. They were fashioned from time to time by the British Politician to keep the British Policy of keeping the Princes tied

down to best suit the British purpose. The Princes have been plied against one another to form and consolidate the British Power.

Domination of outsiders in the States a curse.

Their people have been totally neglected, -rather they have been treated as insignificant creatures to be slighted down and humiliated at every point. I have often brought this fact to the notice of several Viceroys but to no effect. If this is what the Cabinet Mission seeks again, if pressed by the Congress Leaders, the Mission is again to place the subject of the Indian Princes under the subordination of the Congresite Praja-mandals etc., if in the transition period of the Interim Government and finally in the formation of the Indian Constitution, they have no hand; if the transfer of power goes entirely from the British to the Clamorous British Indians of today, if the peaceful citizens of Indian India, forming one fourth of the Indian population, are kept out of the field and are kept aside as unprogressive members of the Society, I humbly request the Ministers better fly back instantly to their homes. But if the freedom of the people of Indian States is sought with their brethern of the Indian Provinces then the first thing they should do is to advise the Princes to make clear their States of these unwanted outsiders and exploiters, Chiefly the Ministers, the Chief Ministers, the Political and Financial advisors the Police Officers and many others, with which the States are overflooded. These outsiders think that they have got monopoly for their posts and are privi-ledged to do any thing they like, but really they are a curse to the States. I may here frankly admit that the European Chief Ministers generally have proved better fellows than the Indians from outside the State, and have been more sympathetic too.

From my personal exprience I can say that none but the Crown Representatives are responsible for

this degeneration of the people of the States. They visit the States only to enjoy banquets, Shikars and receptions. they never care to see that the people are happly. They would pleas the princes by their complemen t ary speeches at the banquets and pet their favourits, and the recommendees the Prime Ministers - well done! Bravo!

No solution of India, with out freedom of the people of the Indian States.

When the people of the Indian States are free from the pestilence of these outsiders and are in a position to manage their own affairs of the State, I assure the Cabinet Mission, that they will volunteer themselves to freely co-operate with the people of the Indian Provinces in any way, and in any work, for the advancement of Mother India. The Princes shall have nothing to do in the formation of the Interium Government or in fact, of the Constitution of the General Federation of India. They shall remain in their own States as constitutional monarchs as heads of their own States-of course the smaller States being unable to finance the improved conditions of administration have to make their own Confederation. The people of the Major States and those of the Confederated Units, shall send their representatives at the Centre. Their powers, privileges, and the status shall be equal to those of the representatives of the Indian Provinces in dealing questions of the General Federation, of the international Unity and ~~those~~ Those of the Defence of India.

Indian States to remain as constitutional monerchies.

Internally the Indian States, following the principles of democracy, will be constitutional monarchies of the type of England. They shall in their internal organisation and administration, form constitution similar to the general constitution of Federated India, and will adopt, excepting where local circumstances do not allow, the laws of the General Fedration. But some of them have already made a great advance and in future may be superior to the neighbouring Indian Provinces. In that case, they, then may withdraw from the Indian Federation and like many other Western

other Western States of Europe and America, may join the Organisation of the United Nations. Will it not be incompatible then, with the principles of democracy if they be allowed to join or withdraw, at their option, to and from the General Federation of India ?

Treaty with the British Government.

There are many a minor but highly important issue, such as the liquidation of debts of the present Government and period of transition &c. which require very careful handling solution and settlement; but in my humble opinion they may be left for the present, till the Federated Government of India begins to function, rather they may be made the terms of treaty between the British Government of the United Kingdom and Government of the Federated India.

Federated India the Light of the New world.

It is universally acknowledged that India is the oldest civilised country and civilisation in other countries has emanated from Aryavartta, the ancient name of India. Indian Provinces and Indian States so equitably federated, alone can show a united front and find a proper place, befitting the magnitude, population, greatness and ancient civilisation of India. Such a political India alone in the words of Mr. Atlee might be 'The light of Asia' nay, of the New world.

Food shortage & famine, creation of the Govt.

Mr Atlee in the end of his speech makes reference to the economic difficulties specially of the food shortage India is very thankful for what the British Government are trying to do in this matter; but I may be excused to say that the present food shortage is more or less the creation of the Government. In good years there is no department of the Government, unlike in the past, to arrange storage of cereals for bad years. If proper and adquate arrangements of storage and distribution be annually made, if husbandman be amply provided with improved implements of cutivati on and irrigation and with other necessary facilities, if blackmarketeering and undue profiteering and undue exportation is

stopped, I do not think, Indian soil which is generally fertile, can fail her people and make them beg their food from other nations. Jaipur State is held a deficit area. But it is not. I wrote a memo. on the subject and suggested methods how to avoid the crisis. I sent its copies to H.E. the Viceroy and the Jaipur Durbar as well, and when His Excellency visited Jaipur, I invited his kind care to spare some fifteen minutes to make a round and see things for himself. But it was all a cry in the wilderness. Food shortage and famine followed by resultant epidemics, will God forbid, take a toll of three lac of her sons. What is true of Jaipur, may be true of British India; and as His Majesty's Ministers Ministers have opportunely reached the spot, to avoid the dreaded calamity is their first and formost concern.

G. Sharma
Jaipur 24.3.46

Gist of Conversation with the Good Will Parliamentary Delegation.

The members of the Parliamentary Delegation arrived by air at 1 P.M. dated 5-2-46 - Mrs. Nichols, Mr. G.Nicholson, and Lord Chorley. Immediately after their arrival in the State Guest House, I was engaged with them specially with Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, the conservative M.P. I impressed upon them that in the event of General Fedration in India the people of the Indian States should have a secured place. In the present state of affairs, the Princes rely on their treaties with the Paramount Power. i.e. the British Government, who depute Political officers as their Agents and recommend Chief Ministers for administering the States. These Chief Ministers come with full powers of a ruler. They treat the Princes as if they are their wards. Outsiders dominate over the States and the bonafide people, the State subjects are kept under subordination and out of the touch of the State Administration. They behave as absolute rulers, and generally leave behind a number of paid officers to further keep the people under their control.

All this should vanish in the event of the Paramount Power changing hands with the people of the British Indian Provinces of today. These states specially the States of Rajputana which are very old patriarchal institutions should become constitutional morchies, where Princes should be treated as hereditary Presidents or heads of the constitution, which being the same as in the Indian Provinces and the people of the States, enjoying the right of equality with their brethren of the Indian Provinces. Again in the constitution at the centre they would send their representatives who must have the equal status and enjoy the same powers and

privileges as the representatives of the Indian Provinces.

G.M. Sovani
6.2.46

All India States' peoples conference.

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Mr B. V. Shikhare (Deccan States).

Mr Shanker Rawa[illegible] (Gwalior).

Mr Bajnath Mahodaya (Indore).

Mr Brish Bhan (Punjab States).